Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 98. HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE No. 2331.

HOT TALK OF HOME RULERS

Markham Scores Men Who Did Nothing.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THERE was language of a lurid hue shed all over Foster's Hall during the meeting of the Independent Home Rule Republican Executive Committee last evening. Then to add to the prevailing feeling of discomfort over the turn taken by matters, Mrs. R. W. Wilcox turned in and said a few things about George Markham which were sufficient to clear the hall. Altogether the meeting was exceptionally successful, from a party standpoint.

Election of five members to the executive committee, to fill the places of members dead or resigned, was the purpose of the meeting and it took two hours to effect the choice of the quintet. The men selected were those who were nominated in every instance, but in the choosing the members of the committee registered several kicks which took time though they did not land. The men chosen for the vacancies were: Jonah C. Kalanianaole (Prince Cupid), Carlos Long, William Kahlbaum, Moses Nakuina and Kaleiopu. Of course the Prince went through without any objection, but the next man got it hard. It was urged that Long would be dominated by John Colburn, which would insure a Democrat in the councils of the party. When Nakuina was mentioned there was a roar that he was a Republican, but Beckley thought this was not a good objection as the party was a Republican party itself. Then the entire slate was ratified.

The fact that there was never a mention of demanding the resignations of the older men in the councils of the party, indicated that the young bloods have decided to take it easy and allow matters to take a course which will give them the victory later, and by less radical means. There was not a single thought of asking the resignation of the chairman, Kalauokalani, according to some of the members of the committee, and he went on with his business just as if nothing had been said by the hot-bloods.

It was after the actual business of the evening was over that the real fun began, for then John Emmeluth gave to the members of the committee the benefit of his experiences in the United States recently, and Markham told what he thought of the party's representatives in the Legislature. Incidentally he spoke his mind about the selection of the name for the paper of Mrs. Wilcox, and this brought out some hot air from Fred Beckley and the editor, both of whom called Markham some names, but allowed him to escape without the spilling of any blood.

The discussion which came about under the nominations of committeemen had opened up the general course of lectures to which "Honest John" was to resume contributions. He told the members of the committee that they should not give any great amount of weight to the matter of a name. In the United States he said the only name under which the Hawaiian element was known or judged was by the title of Home Rulers. The duty of party men was to stick to the party and to work for the country and its needs. He resented any attempt to change the rules of the party, for, he said the platform was the basis of party action and the only platform before the people was that adopted at the last election convention of the party and this must stand until there was held another convention which could change the foundation of the party. He insisted that the party stand by its platform, intimating that the people would not stand for more than one more such a legislature as the last.

Incidentally "Constant Jaw-n," as one of the fellows called him, put in a few body blows upon the members of the Legislature for their failure to pass the county bill. He said had that been done there would have been a different story to tell about the doings of the Legislature and different prospects of the future of the Territory. He adjured the members of the party to be constant, to not be led away from their first love, Home Rule, for any other party which might desire to flirt with them, and said it was not the fault of the platform, but of the men who stood upon it that there was not more accomplished during the session.

Frequent interruptions lengthened Emmeluth's speech, but he had hardly finished when Markham was on his feet to criticise the party men who sat at the feet of Akina and Kalue for four months. In loud tones he asked what had been done for the party by the success of the Home Rulers at the last election. He insisted that there were only a few Hawaiians working for the government now, and that he was five or six dollars a day out of pocket by reason of the failure to do what the people sent them to the Legislature to do. "What is the good of platforms," he asked, "if the men elected upon them go to the Legislature and then fail to do the will of the people who elected them?"

In this strain Markham went on for some time and was constantly interrupted, despite which he stuck to his text and then criticised the title used by Mrs. Wilcox on her paper, taking the ground that the last word had no right there. Markham became excited and allowed himself to talk very loud and with some sharp words, which had the effect of making the others of the committee somewhat angry, as one of them put it, because they did not think he was entitled to be there anyway and to lecture the leaders was in bad form, so the moment he had concluded the meeting was adjourned.

The people had hardly risen from their seats when Mrs. Wilcox reached the front and began to berate Markham. She called him names and told him what she thought of him, and evidently she had given some time to thought of Markham. She was quite excited on the whole and made the hall ring with her denunciation but Markham only walked away, without any attempt to reply or stem the torrent of words.

Several members of the committee last evening said that they considered that there would be no later attempt to have the committee so changed as to permit the selection of young men in the place of the older ones.

HILO GOES IN FOR BASEBALL



They have webs between their toes in Hilo,
As everybody knows in Hilo.
In place of c ws they've whales
And according to the tales,
Human legs are clothed with scales, in Hilo.

When the sun shines, once a year, in Hilo,
All the horses get a feed of silo,
All the clothes in town are dried,
All the boats are laid aside
And they put on lots of side in Hilo.

Everyone wears rubber shoes in Hilo,
As they tramp round in the ooze at Hilo
They play baseball in the bogs,
And the poor unlicensed dogs
Feed themselves by catching frogs, in Hilo.

The chickens lay upstairs in Hilo
And attend to their affairs in Hilo;
For if they're out of luck
And to lay downstairs get stuck,
Every egg will hatch a duck, in Hilo.

You never need a drink in Hilo,
Of such things they never think, in Hilo.
And there is no need to sigh,
Or to wink the other eye;
For there's no one ever dry in Hilo.

You never need to wash in Hilo,
A bath is but a josh, in Hilo;
For you run out in the street,
And get wet from head to feet
And there you are complete, in Hilo.

ALLAN DUNN.

WORK OF STATION IS DONE

Improvements at Experimental Station.

THE work of the United States Agricultural Department in Honolulu is practically closed until the next session of congress appropriates money for the purpose of continuing operations. This does not mean that the local bureau is to be closed, but that the appropriation having been exhausted, nothing can be done for the present.

The money spent during the time that Jared Smith has been in charge of the Agricultural Bureau has been returned many fold, as may easily be seen by even a casual visitor to the government station just beyond Punchbowl. The transformation which has been worked within a few short months, and with the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money, is truly wonderful. For the entire appropriation for the service for the year was only $12,000, and half of that amount went for the payment of salaries, so that the permanent improvement already made with that sum is indeed remarkable. It was expected that the legislature would appropriate a sum of money sufficient to carry on this work, but as this was not done, Mr. Smith was obliged to depend only upon the aid received directly from Washington.

The tract of land several miles in extent set apart for the experimental station is magnificently adapted for the purpose, though it will require a large expenditure of money and labor to put it in shape for that use. Considerable of the land has already been cleared by Mr. Smith, but it will require months and perhaps years before the task is completed. The property is overgrown by dense lantana bushes and guava trees, and is generally of a rocky nature and seemingly impossible of cultivation. Several acres have already been cleared of the lantana and guava in the neighborhood of the residence erected for the use of Mr. Smith, and the soil made ready for planting. The land is covered by only a thin layer of soil, and this is carefully husbanded for future use.

The buildings for the use of the station have been practically completed and the finishing touches of paint and varnish were being added yesterday.

The residence for the use of the chief of the experiment station is a handsome cottage of five rooms, of artistic design, with a wide lanai which affords a splendid view of the city and sea from Pearl Harbor to Diamond Head. Mr. Smith's family is expected to arrive the latter part of this month, and will take up their residence there.

Neat stables, and a chicken house have also been erected, and are ready for use. Just below the main building is a cottage for the Japanese laborers, and on Tantalus another cottage has been erected for the same purpose. Below the main residence, gardens have been laid out and planted with vegetables, a lawn is laid out in front, and propagating beds have also been prepared. Just above the house is a large reservoir, which will be filled from the city mains, a gasoline engine and pump having been installed for that purpose.

Considerable work has also been done on Tantalus in preparing the ground for the experimental work to which it will be put, as soon as further appropriation makes this possible. The land has all been cleared of the lantana and guava, and laid out in terraces, which afford places for seed and propagation beds. Below the experimental station proper is the tract set apart for the naval reservation hospital. This has also been cleared by the Agricultural Department, and will be used until the Naval Department requires the land. This work particularly has been very expensive and tedious, and is what has eaten so largely into the appropriation, which at the most was far too small for the work laid out. All the improvements this year are of a permanent nature, but the next appropriation will be devoted to a great extent to the actual work of experimentation, to which the United States Agricultural Department will be largely devoted.

Altogether, the experimental station is well worthy of a visit, and the drive is an exceptionally fine one, the road having been laid out to the door of the station.

NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEGUN WITH CAPTORS OF MISS STONE

LONDON, October 30.—"It is officially stated that the United States Legation in Constantinople has opened direct negotiations with Miss Stone's captors," says a dispatch from Sofia to the Daily Telegraph. "The Bulgarian government has allowed the celebrated Rilo Kloster (southwest of Samakov) to be searched and two suspected monks to be arrested."

NEW YORK, October 29.—A cable to the Journal from Sofia says: Negotiations have been actually opened with the brigands, and they have responded when parties were sent out to open communications. They would have responded long ago had an effort been made to reach them.

Ex-brigands and friends of the brigands are now falling over each other in the scramble to be commissioned to negotiate with the brigands, their object being the money there may be in it. The prefect of police informs your correspondent that the negotiations will not be finished before Sunday. The brigands are now ready to accept much less than their original demand. Miss Stone is in a Macedonian harem, dressed in Turkish costume, while the negotiations for her release are proceeding at Dubnitza.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, October 29.—United States Consul-General Dickinson has left for Samakov in order to be able to superintend more closely the measures being taken for the release of Miss Stone and her companion, Mme. Tsilka.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 29.—Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States Legation here, and W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American mission at Constantinople, had a long conference on the question of Miss Stone today.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The State Department has been advised by its agents in Constantinople and Sofia that communication has been established with Miss Stone. No details are furnished. No intimations have reached the State Department that Miss Stone is dead, as appears to be the impression in government circles in Sofia. The officials have no additional news to make public tonight regarding the case.

LEUNG CHI-TSO NOT DEAD.

He is Still Busy at the Task of Reforming China.

A rumor reached the local Chinese community on the last steamer from Yokohama that Leung Chi-tso, the Chinese reformer, was dead. The news contained only the bare announcement of the leader's death, and no details were given as to how he met his fate. Poisoning at first suggested itself to Chi-tso's disciples. This bad news, however, was dispelled by an authentic denial of the rumor, coming direct from one of Chi-tso's most trusted co-workers.

The reformer is at the head of a company of translators who are translating into Chinese, foreign works on political economy, manner of conducting civilized monarchial and republican forms of government, and putting into easy reading form, information which the reformers hope to be permitted to circulate throughout the Chinese empire for the edification of the masses.

NICARAGUA CANAL FAVORED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Save for the proposition of the Panama Canal Company and a few finishing touches, the Isthmian Canal Commission has completed its final report.

This report will recommend the adoption of the Nicaragua route, and it is becoming evident that no matter what character of proposal M. Hutin and M. Boeufve may submit, unless it is absurdly low, the commission will not change its present conclusion.

WARNER MILLER ILL.

UTICA (N. Y.), Oct. 24.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller is seriously ill. Mr. Miller's home is about a mile from Herkimer, and there he has been for several months, receiving few visitors. From a strong and robust man he has become thin and weak. Ex-Senator Miller has complained bitterly of the condition into which his fortune has got and has worried over his financial affairs a great deal. The change in Miller is so great that his condition at present is such as to cause alarm among his friends and relatives. Grave concern is felt over his mental condition.

JONES AT APPOMATTOX.

Speaking of President Roosevelt's appointment of ex-Governor Jones, of Montgomery Advertiser says: "It will Montgomery Advertiser says: "I will be pleasant to many at the North as well as the South to recall that the man upon whom this honor has been bestowed when not yet 21 years old bore one of the flags of truce at Appomattox, and after the war was among the first at the South to plead for a genuine reconciliation between the sections."

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

PITTSBURG, October 25.—Five, possibly more, workmen are believed to have lost their lives in a terrific boiler explosion at the old boiler house at the Carnegie furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company, just below Rankin, at an early hour this morning, two hours after No. 1 furnace, near by, had been put in blast. The boiler house and the machine shop which adjoins it were reduced to a mass of wreckage, and many workmen in and about the two buildings were hurt by the flying missiles.

DON'T WRITE HONOLULU, H. T.

The United States Postoffice Department recognizes only the term "Hawaii" as being the official designation for the Hawaiian Islands. "Territory of Hawaii," "T. H.," or "Haw.," have no place in the official abbreviations for the new territory.

When the Islands became a territory of the United States considerable speculation was had as to how letter writers abroad should address their friends here, and many believed that "T. H." would about hit the mark. Chief Clerk Kenake states that when ordering stationery from Washington, he made out the forms intending to use the letters "T. H." but the stationery came back with the word "Hawaii" printed thereon. Rubber stamps also come to his office with this word, and thus it has become recognized in the business and official circles on the mainland to write the word "Hawaii" in full on envelopes for the Islands. The word Hawaii does not mean the island of Hawaii in this sense. Letters addressed to Hilo, Hawaii, or Mahukona, Hawaii, do not specifically designate the island of Hawaii, but come into the postoffice under the same terms as letters addressed to Honolulu, Hawaii. There were formerly two Waimeas, one on Hawaii and one on Kauai. The Waimea on the island of Hawaii has been changed to Kamuela, and the only Waimea now in existence, as far as the Postoffice is concerned, is that on Kauai.

ITO SAILS FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Marquis Ito, formerly Prime Minister of Japan, sailed for Boulogne on the steamer Ryndam today. The Marquis said, "I must express my thanks to you Americans for the kindness and cordiality with which I have been received here. My reception was only equaled by the courtesy extended to me on my last visit here. I am deeply grateful for the degree which was bestowed upon me by Yale University, although I hardly feel I deserve it, being poorly versed in science. I shall leave the Ryndam at Boulogne and proceed to Paris, where in all probability I shall spend a part of the winter. I hope to go to Japan by the latter part of the year or early next year."

ROOSEVELT'S COMING MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—All members were present at the meeting of the Cabinet today. The President discussed various features of his forthcoming message to Congress, and also appointments that are to be made within a short time. The consultations between the President and his Cabinet officers were especially full, owing to the decision which Roosevelt has reached to write all of his own message to Congress and to do it on original lines.

Heretofore the Secretary of State has written that portion covering foreign relations, and the other Cabinet officers have each contributed a chapter on their respective department. The President has determined to do away with this detailed statement of the affairs of each department. He will devote his message only to such topics as he chooses to lay particularly before the attention of Congress, leaving the reports of Cabinet officers to acquaint Congress with the details of administration.

DISPOSE OF SIX CASES

The Circuit Courts Both Very Busy.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Half a dozen criminal cases were disposed of in Circuit Court yesterday. There were two jury trials, one resulting in acquittal, and the second in a conviction. There were two pleas of guilty and a nolle prosequi was entered in two cases.

STOLE SIXTY CENTS.

W. Nilson, a freckle-faced, tousled-headed youngster pleaded guilty at the opening of curt to the charge of larceny in the second degree. He said he was nineteen years of age, had been born in Hilo, and was educated at St. Louis College. He said he had five brothers and one sister, and that his father was employed by the Rapid Transit Company. Deputy Attorney General Cathcart stated that the crime consisted in stealing sixty cents from the Hawaiian Tramways Company.

"How did you steal the money?" asked the court, while the spectators awaited in silent expectancy the answer which was to tell how the fares had been "knocked down."

"I didn't steal it at all," was the surprising reply.

"But you pleaded guilty."

"I just took the money from passengers——"

"And forgot to turn it in?" added the court.

"That was the way."

A sentence of five days in jail at hard labor was first imposed, but afterwards changed to a fine of $5 and costs, as the court stated he did not wish to stigmatize the defendant by a term in prison. The fine, and costs amounting to $5.50, were paid and the boy was released.

ALSO "KNOCKED DOWN" FARES.

Noah Kalua, charged with a similar offense, also entered a plea of guilty, withdrawing the plea of not guilty previously entered. He confessed to getting the better of the Tramways Company to the amount of $2.50, and was also fined $5 and costs, which amount he paid.

AH UN GETS A YEAR.

Immediately upon the opening of the afternoon session the case of Ah Un, alias Tong Ing and a few other aliases, was called. He was charged with the larceny of a harness, and the stolen property was brought into court and exhibited to the jury. Peters defended the prisoner, and Douthitt appeared for the prosecution. The evidence was strong against the defendant, and a previous bad record in the lower courts also hurt his chances with the jury.

The following jurymen were impaneled to hear the case: Alex Aona, Guy Livingston, John S. Andrade, James M. Sims, Joseph Richards, James K. Merseberg, John W. Smithies, Ed Woodward, John A. Noble, Benjamin R. Campbell, Henry S. Swinton, Ruby A. Dexter.

The jury was instructed and retired at 4 o'clock, and shortly after 5 came into court again and asked for further evidence on a certain point. The court informed the jurors that as far as they were concerned the case was closed, and they were to pass only upon what had been heard by them. Then it was stated by the foreman that an agreement was impossible. With that the court gave instructions for the care of the jury during the night, telling Bailiff Hopkins to take them to dinner at 7 o'clock, and if no verdict had been reached by 11 o'clock, to put them at the Hawaiian Hotel for the night. The bailiff was also instructed not to permit the jurymen to use intoxicating liquors. The foreman thereupon requested that the court allow them fifteen minutes before a final adjournment, and they were told that court would be kept open for that length of time.

The prospect of a night in the jury room very likely had a softening effect on the obstinacy of some of the jurors, for, after an interval of but five minutes, an agreement was announced. The jury was then called into the courtroom and the verdict of guilty read.

Ah Un was immediately called before the bar and sentenced to one year in prison. He has been confined since March awaiting a hearing, and being unable to furnish bail. The court, in passing sentence, said in substance: "Any other verdict than that returned by the jury in this case would have been an outrage on justice, for no sane man could have heard the evidence and the statements of the defendant and said he was not guilty. The fact that you have once before been arrested for larceny, and convicted of vagrancy and gambling, show a desire on your part to avoid honest toil. I do not believe you are too feeble to work, and your conduct indicates that you are a man of average intelligence. I will take into consideration that you have already been imprisoned seven months, otherwise I should have been inclined to give you the limit. It will be the judgment of the court that you be imprisoned in Oahu prison for the term of one year, the sentence to begin this day."

STEWART CAN'T GET HIS FEE.

There was a novel mix-up yesterday afternoon in Judge Gear's court over the attempt of T. McCants Stewart to secure a fee he claims to have earned as counsel for T. B. Cummings. First Stewart tried to compel J. A. Magoon to pay the money to him, he being the attorney for Cummings, but this effort was unsuccessful, as Magoon disclaimed responsibility. Baffled in the first attempt, Stewart then applied for an order to have Magoon to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in failing to pay the fee of $150 which it was alleged that Cummings was willing to do. This was also filed, and yesterday a motion was made to have Magoon show cause why he should not repay into court the sum of $711.70, which had been paid to him for T. B. Cummings as the latter's share of his father's estate. Then a curious mix-up followed. Magoon said he didn't have the money; that he had simply drawn it out upon order of the court, and paid it to F. Wundenberg as guardian of T. B. Cummings, and further than acting as attorney for the said T. B. Cummings, he had nothing to do with the fund. Stuart replied that Magoon had no authority to act as the attorney for Cummings, as Wundenberg was his attorney and Magoon had never been substituted for him. Judge Gear remarked that the money was out of the jurisdiction of the court, and he saw no way by which it could be paid back again, and though he now felt that the $711.70 had been improperly withdrawn, yet he could not compel Magoon to pay money he did not have in his possession. He consequently denied the motion. Mr. Stewart then stated he would ask an order to have Wundenberg and Magoon & Thompson cited to appear, and bring the money in question into court. Once it does get into the clerk's hands again, Attorney Davis has an order lying in wait to secure half of it, in the case of Cummings vs. Markham, and by the time Stewart gets his fee of $150 there will be very little left for the son and heir.

JUROR FINED FOR TARDINESS.

John G. Sheldon, a juror, was fined $10 for failing to appear in court when his name was called yesterday morning. A bench warrant was issued, and Sheldon was brought into court by Officer Sea at noon, when he explained that he had understood the court to excuse him until afternoon. A fine of $10 was imposed, but later suspended upon motion of Deputy Attorney General Cathcart, and the juror was excused for the remainder of the term. The bailiffs were also instructed not to summon him again.

Judge Gear yesterday denied the application of W. J. Coon for a writ of habeas corpus, and the prisoner must serve the sentence of three months imposed August 10, 1898, for violation of the opium laws of the republic. The ground was "That at that time section 1635 of the Penal Laws of the Republic of Hawaii was abrogated by the Newlands Resolution of July 7, 1898. The further ground stated is that the petitioner was not taken into custody until October 30, 1901, and that section 1635 of the Penal Laws was repealed by the Organic Act passed April 30, 1900.

The court in a written opinion, holds: "This court has held in an opinion by Judge Humphreys that the Organic Act, which expressly extended the customs laws of the United States to these Islands repealed the opium law, as it recognized the importation of opium, and fixed a customs duty thereon, as the importation was lawful, the possession was not unlawful.

"There is no doubt that under the law, if a statute prescribing a crime is repealed, the prosecution of a defendant for violating statute falls to the ground.

"But this rule has its limitation that the repeal must be before final judgment, and a repeal after final judgment does not affect the execution of a sentence pronounced thereon. * * *

"As by the return it appears that final judgment was rendered long prior to the existence of the Organic Act; and it does not appear wherein the statute in question is or was unconstitutional, the execution of the sentence must be held to be not affected, and therefore the writ of habeas corpus must be discharged, and the prisoner remanded, and it is so ordered."

Coon was released on $1,000 bail, and the case appealed to the Supreme Court.

COURT NOTES.

James Duncan, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, failing to appear yesterday, the court declared his bail forfeited, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

The court announced yesterday that the civil calendar would not be called until the conclusion of the criminal cases, and he doubted if it would be reached at all this term. He stated that the attorneys might take it granted that the criminal cases would occupy the entire term.

No cases have been assigned for trial to Judge Gear so far, and as the jury drawn is hardly large enough for two, it looks as if he is to hear only court cases this term.

A discontinuance was filed yesterday in the ejectment case of C. K. Rooke vs. S. O. Young.

SLY AND DANGEROUS.

It was not very long ago that Mr. George Monk thought his days were numbered. It was certainly a very depressing conclusion to arrive at. When a man is so cornered that he can neither fight nor fly his courage oozes out of him like water from a squeezed sponge.

Even the bravest swordsman is afraid of cold steel when his hands are tied behind him; and the sailor who has laughed at hurricanes shivers with horror when he feels his wrecked ship sinking under him on a smooth sea.

The facts, as given by Mr. Monk in a letter dated January 20th, 1900, and written at his home, Willowbank, Makara, New Zealand, are these:

About eighteen years ago he was troubled with occasional attacks of indigestion, which are more common among young persons than parents are apt to imagine, and lay up store of mischief for the future. For of all the sly and subtle things which are enemies to man this ailment is the most dangerous.

Like the Red Indian it is both deadly and patient. It waits and it kills.

In Mr. Monk's case the disease culminated in a condition which, he says, was a martyrdom. He was almost continually belching, the foul gas being so rapidly produced in his stomach by the fermentation of the undigested and rotting food therein.

When he rose from a sitting posture, or stooped for any reason, his head swam with giddiness. Dyspeptics fall in the street from this cause, and the police and the doctors often think it drunkenness or appoplexy.

"My stomach," says Mr. Monk, "pained me severely, and there was a feeling at my chest as though I carried a great weight there. I became so bad at length that I was obliged to give up all but the lightest work, and I thought my days were numbered.

"Of course you will take it for granted that I, and my friends on my behalf, made every effort to obtain relief. Everybody who knew me had some sort of remedy to suggest, and many of them I actually tried; yet I grew worse in spite of all.

"The man who persuaded me to use Mother Seigel's Syrup will always occupy a cosy nook in my heart. He had to do a bit of talking, because I was like a fish that sees the hook through every piece of bait; I was afraid of, and disgusted with, everything in papers or in bottles. So I kept on saying 'no,' and he kept on saying 'do.' But he stuck to his text, and I gave up. 'Be quiet, and I'll have a go with Mother Seigel's,' I told him.

"Before I had finished the first bottle I was much better, and began to believe I might pull through yet. In two words. I continued taking Seigel's Syrup, and no other medicine, until the three empties on my shelf showed how far I had gone with it.

"And I had no further to go. I was a well man, and have since enjoyed better health than ever before in my life.

"I am the oldest settler in Makara, having resided here for over 44 years, and most of my neighbors can vouch for the truth of the statement I have made."

One of these, Mr. W. Trotter, writes that he knows Mr. Monk, and can testify to the facts as the latter has related them.

J. W. GILMORE WRITES ON PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS

Jared Smith, of the Department of Agriculture, has received a very interesting letter from Prof. J. W. Gilmore, formerly an instructor in agriculture at the Normal School, and now in the service of the Philippine Commission in the province of Negros. He gives a very entertaining account of the growing of sugar cane in the islands, and of the crude methods in vogue, and bespeaks great prosperity for the country as soon as Americans take hold. Conditions there are still very unsettled, and Mr. Gilmore says that it is necessary for the Americans to go armed in order to make the natives show the proper respect. His letter in full is as follows:

La Carlota, Occidental Negros,
P. I., September 23, 1901.

Dear Mr. Smith—We are at our destination at last. Our journey to Manila was very pleasant, but in getting here we have had storms and rain enough. So much had been said about the peaceful conditions existing in Negros that we were surprised to find upon our arrival here that we had to buckle on our guns in order to obtain respect on the roads; and the mere presence of the gun is not always sufficient, for frequently the soldiers patrolling the country have had occasion to use them. During the past two or three weeks some fifteen or twenty bolo men have been killed in this district. This unsettled state of affairs seems to be due to the setting up of civil government, and to the withdrawal of some of the troops. The officers whom I have talked with think that both of these were very unwise steps, and it seems that they are right, for these are treacherous people. Both officers and men who have been here for the past three years, say they would not trust the people farther than they can see them. This condition is unfortunate, for officials who come here to look into the conditions are met by thirty or forty of the leading senors of the place and given the glad hand of welcome with mucho gusto, and a few presents, and the commission says they are nice people. But very little dependence can be placed in them. How could anyone expect it? If a new cabbage was found in the wild woods where it had for generations been struggling against the oppression of the larger plants, no one would expect it to take first prize during the first two or three years of its cultivation. These people have had to live under the dominating hand of Spain for several hundred years, and I do not think it is surprising that they do not respond to the prospect of a free government. If military rule could continue here for a number of years, and justice be given where justice is due, and if money was spent in improving the roads and in a few instances in building railroads where shipping interests demand it, with these and the public schools, I believe that the country would progress more rapidly and permanently than it can under the uncertainties of the civil government. At present a police service is being established in some of the islands. Each province is to have an American inspector, and his force will be natives. Here is an instance of how it works. At Castillana, a village about eight miles from here, on the night of September 6, were nine policemen. They slept. The ladrones visited them, cut off five heads, wounded three, and one got away. The ladrones captured their arms and ammunition, and I suppose they think the policemen are dead easy. I am afraid it will be a long time before these robber bands will be entirely driven out. They have a stronghold in the mountains, and it is hard to find them. During the past two years they have burned the houses and machinery on a good many sugar estates.

Our estate, La Granja, as it is called, is situated at the base of the mountains about twelve miles inland from San Enrique, and about six miles from here. The tract consists of about 1,915 acres, but much of it is unfit for cultivation. About seventy-five acres are this year in cane, and a small portion in rice. There are small patches of cacao, coffee and betel nuts, but during the past three years the place has gone to ruin. The machinery has been neglected; the instruments and implements have been broken, burned or stolen. The land has an elevation of 400 to 500 feet, and I think is very well adapted for diversified crops, and especially for cacao, coffee, sugar, hemp, citrus fruits, peaches and plums, tobacco and some forage crops. Vegetables will also grow well here. But in order to bring the work up to what it should be, a good deal of money will have to be spent.

The methods of sugar making here are very primitive. The cane crusher is a machine having three rollers, three or four feet long. The juice is boiled down in large vats over a wood fire. The product is a dark brown sugar, which sells for about $1.30 per hundred weight. The sugar lands here are valued at from $12 to $15 per acre, but the titles are very insecure. Fortunes can be made out of sugar here when land can be had, and improved methods introduced. Our land is very poorly situated for shipping facilities, and it is very much out of the way for visitors, otherwise it would be a fine piece of land with good prospects. I have recently sent a report to the department at Manila, and can do nothing until it is acted upon. The cane crop will be ready in about two months, and it will take all that time to get the buildings and machinery in repair, besides it will cost about as much money as the crop is worth. My plan is to sell the cane in the field to some of the near-by planters, and put in the latest improved machinery, etc., but I do not know what the department will do about it. I only wish the department at Washington had charge of the agricultural work of the islands. Until things are more pacified it will be hard to do good work, for it does not seem natural to go about my work with a gun about me, but it seems the only alternative just now. I was somewhat surprised to find that Mr. Brill has been appointed as director here. He was on his way home at the time, and it may be that he will not return.

We often think of Honolulu now, and wish we were back upon Punchbowl slopes. It would have been more pleasant there. It has been quite a nervous strain on Mrs. Gilmore, when the robber bands promised us a visit, but she has borne it bravely. Yet I dare say we will be journeying back to a more civilized land soon, with a well-rounded experience.

As soon as I hear from Manila I shall probably want you to send me some seeds, bulletins, and some seed cane of four or five varieties. There is only one variety grown here, but it is not good. I have not yet had opportunity of seeing the curing of tobacco. We trust your work is prospering, and that you are enjoying good health. Mrs. Gilmore sends regards. Yours truly, J. W. GILMORE.

A NOTED CHARACTER.

Gideon West, who suffered a stroke of apoplexy at the Kalihi Receiving Station on Monday relapsed into unconsciousness yesterday, and the worst is feared by his friends. His right side is paralyzed, and the treatment ordinarily used in such cases has no effect, so that the end must come when nature refuses to longer perform unmeaning functions.

With the death of Gideon West will pass one of the remarkable men in the history of Honolulu. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a resident of Honolulu, spending much of his time in the successful building up of a carriage business, which he made one of the most successful in the city. When he first went into business soon after he came to the Islands, he started a small shop on Fort street, a few doors above Hotel, where he did repairing and building of vehicles. His business grew until he enlarged several times, and finally withdrew his enterprises to Alakea street, which was his last stand in active business.

About a decade ago, Mr. West began to be troubled with failing sight. This was not remarkable, in view of the fact that he was then seventy-four years of age, but the progress of the disease was remarkable, and nearly five years ago there appeared suspicious evidences of leprosy. Soon after he was examined and committed to Kalihi on May 24, 1897, from which station he has not since departed, as his health was not such as to permit his being taken to Molokai.

Since he was sent to the receiving station Mr. West has been under the special care of the regular Board of Health physician, and has been given every attention. In fact, there has been the greatest interest in his case. Mr. West is a very high Mason, and about a year ago a San Franciscan came down here with the report that he was a cured leper, who had a remedy for the disease, and that he had been commissioned by the Masons of Washington to come here and try his remedy upon Mr. West. The Board of Health found that the remedy was not a new thing, and that the man was not cured, so he was committed and later sent back to San Francisco.

Mr. West was eighty-three years of age last April. His eyesight has been bad since he went to Kalihi; in the last few years he has been completely blind.

THE MOANA HOTEL.

Bonds of the Moana Hotel Company to the amount of $100,000 have been issued and subscribed. The deed of trust made to the Hawaiian Trust company has been signed and delivered and the securities are now in the market.

This issue is made for the purpose of permitting the prosecution of improvements which have been contemplated since the opening of the hotel. The first of these will be the erection of two new cottages, plans for which have been made and are now ready for contractors. The buildings will be of two stories in height and will be decorative and well finished in every respect.

The site chosen for the buildings is in the rear of the cemetery which lies opposite to the hotel. On one lot is placed the power house of the hotel and across the small street or right of way, lies the second lot. This is behind the church, school house and cemetery, and on the mauka front is Ainahau, the home of Governor Cleghorn. The buildings will front upon the street which furnishes entrance to this estate, being only a short distance from the main house. In the buildings there will be accommodations for sixty people.

The erection of these houses will permit a change which has been long in contemplation by the management of the hotel. That is the sending out of the main building of all of the help of the hotel, so that the main structure may be cleared for the use of guests alone. This is done for the reason that there are many guests who want the very rooms set aside for help, indicating that the management cannot find any section which is really undesirable to all the visitors to the hotel. The change will put every room at the disposition of the patrons of the hotel.

It is expected that construction upon the new buildings will be commenced very soon, so that the work may be finished by the spring. The management has other improvements in contemplation and there will be no delay in pushing them to rapid completion as soon as the main enterprise of the winter has been put through.

JUMPED ON A TENPENNY NAIL.

The little daughter of Mr. J. N. Powell jumped on an inverted rake made of tenpenny nails, and thrust one nail entirely through her foot, and a second one half way through. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was promptly applied, and five minutes later the pain had disappeared, and no more suffering was experienced. In three days the child was wearing her shoe as usual, and with absolutely no discomfort. Mr. Powell is a well known merchant of Forkland, Va., U. S. A. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and heals such injuries without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

SEEING THE SIGHTS

United States Jury Gets Out on the Roof.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Federal petit jury, after worrying all day as to the guilt or innocence of A. Rodrigues and M'ralda, charged with adultery, decided to seek relaxation and a change of scene. Consequently, people who passed the judiciary building about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon were somewhat surprised to see the figures of half a dozen men outlined against the cupola of the building, as near liberty as they were able to get. The jury was sent out by Judge Estee shortly before noon, and it was believed that a verdict would be a question of but a few minutes.

The defense introduced no testimony, and at the conclusion of the government's evidence, Mr. Dunne began to argue for conviction. He was followed by Mr. Bitting, who contended that the defendant had not been proved guilty of adultery, and that the prosecution had failed to prove he had a wife.

The jury immediately retired, and about half an hour afterwards came into court with a request for further instructions in regard to the credibility of certain evidence. The court stated that they were the judges of the testimony, and they were again sent out to deliberate. At half past one the jury returned to court and asked for instructions, but this, it soon developed, was only incidental, as they wanted something to eat just about that time, more than they did instructions. Accordingly the court ordered that they be taken to lunch, after cautioning them about speaking to anyone on the way. This, by the way, is the first time a Federal jury in Hawaii has been allowed meals by the court, though in the past juries have deliberated far past the meal hours.

Upon their return from lunch, Marshal Hendry locked them up for a second time, and finally they announced that there was no possibility of an agreement. Judge Estee stated that he would give them the opportunity to do their best, and would keep them out two or three days, and perhaps a week if necessary to subserve the ends of justice.

About 5 o'clock Marshal Hendry was informed that his jury was making its escape via the roof, and sure enough, on the highest part of the judiciary building, half a dozen jurors could be seen enjoying the scenery from this place of vantage. The clock tower is one of the prettiest places in the city for a view of the harbor and surrounding hills, and the jurymen had been quick to discover how they might get the air. From the small room used as a jury room is a spiral stairway leading to the top of the building, and used by the janitor to reach the clock and the flagpole. Up this the jurors had laboriously wended their way, when their dreams of scenery and freedom were rudely interrupted by the voice of the foreman, who, upon the instructions of Marshal Hendry, summoned them to their labors again.

At 7 o'clock the jury was taken to the Hawaiian Hotel for dinner, and having failed to reach an agreement, will remain there all night. It was stipulated by the attorneys that in the event a verdict was found it should be sealed and given to the marshal, and the jurors excused, to return into court at 10 o'clock this morning to listen to its reading.

SPECTATORS MOVE IN A HURRY.

The usual number of spectators which hang about a court room during the trial of such cases as are now being heard by Judge Estee have been no exception during these trials. Yesterday when the second of the slave cases was called but ten jurors were present, and the court ordered that the trial proceed, and the remainder of the venire be made up from the bystanders in the court room. When that order went forth, one or two of the most interested witnesses of the proceedings silently picked up their hats and left the room. The marshal was afterwards ordered to draw a venire of eight, to appear in court at the afternoon session, and the jurors were excused until that time.

The new venire was composed of R. E. Lockwood, A. D. Scroggy, F. G. Smith, E. K. Rathbun, B. D. Mitchell, W. H. Barth, W. E. Skinner and J. C. Hollinshead.

The second of the cases was that of Cheong Ah Tai and Asa Watamemahe, and the following jury was drawn to hear it:

D. E. Whitman, T. W. Hobron, Edward Deekum, W. J. Hickey, K. B. Porter, John D. Holt, W. C. Hollinshead, W. E. Skinner, A. D. Scroggy, W. H. Barth, F. G. Smith and R. E. Lockwood.

After the presentation of the evidence for the prosecution the defense announced that they had nothing to offer, and the case was immediately presented to the jury by Mr. Dunne. The defendant's counsel will argue to the jury this morning, and the court will immediately instruct that body. Federal Court convenes this morning at 9 o'clock.

MARRIED COUPLE REPRIEVED.

Governor Dole yesterday granted a reprieve to Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Ricaforte, the defendants sentenced to thirty days in prison by Judge Estee on Monday. Judge Estee himself made application for this action and President Roosevelt will now be petitioned to pardon the prisoners. They were released by Jailor Henry yesterday, and will have their liberty until the arrival of the necessary documents from Washington.

McKinley's Simple Habits.

A resident of Honolulu who was in Washington last year had an appointment for 9 o'clock in the morning with Dr. Anderson, a well known dentist of that city. The dentist was half an hour late in meeting the appointment, and made the excuse that President McKinley sent for him to fix up a tooth. He found the president sitting in his bath room shaving himself without a looking-glass. He asked him why he did not use a glass, and he replied that when he was a soldier during the Civil War he learned how to shave without a glass, and he had not used one since that time.

One hundred and eighty-seven Japanese and one Chinaman were released from the quarantine station on Mauliola Island yesterday.

FOR OLD AGE

To the old, as to babies, the even balance of health is more important than anything else in the world. The possible health, in age, is not high and strong; it is only even.

There is no end, but death, to the trouble that comes of its loss.

It ought to be watched like a baby's

Their future is short; but oh how it turns on comfort! on whether the wrinkles are wrinkles of pain or of long serene enjoyment!

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil—for very old and very young in different ways—is the food to secure this even condition of health.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
TELEPHONE 121.

Metropolitan Meat Company
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

C. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the fifteenth assessment, delinquent October 20th, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Certifs.	Name.	Shares.
168	Joe Keakaliwa	5
347, 1448, 1539	H. McKechnie	17, 10, 50
383	C. K. Holm	7
542	Mary E. Wynn	67
771, 772	Wm. Hayward	150, 150
1442	Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	25
1490	Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1536	F. Baptista	10
1550	John Manoa	10
1581	W. H. Cornwell	50
1704	L. Mathews	25

JAMES F. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer.
Honolulu, October 28, 1901.
2328—Oct. 29; Nov. 1, 5, 8.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 16TH AND 17TH ASSESSments, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2331

At a big fire in Philadelphia an eight-story building, occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., and a three-story building were completely destroyed and fully a score of people were burned to death. Property amounting to $500,000 was burned.

STUDY THE CARPENTER

Teachers Take Up Investigation Fully.

The presence of numerous corks plugged into what look like bullet holes in gate posts and other wooden uprights, is merely an indication that the Nature Study Society, composed of teachers of the public schools of Honolulu, is pursuing its investigations into the habits of what is generally known as the "carpenter bee." This queer member of the insect family has a long record of destruction behind him, and many an imposing building in this city has been rendered unsafe by his habits of tunnelling into choice newel posts, railings and supports. The Nature Study Society proposes not only to learn his history and habits, but to determine what will diminish his race. A few of the members have begun by filling the holes with drops of ammonia, and corking them up. The results have been gratifying, as none but dead "carpenters" were afterwards found.

The Nature Study Society met last evening at the High School, where an interesting discussion upon the carpenter bee and some of his cousins was had for an hour and a half by more than a score of teachers of a scientific turn of mind. The discussion was held in the main study room down stairs, and was rendered doubly interesting by the display of several colored drawings showing the black and the brown bees, and the scientific manner of their tunnelling. Numerous specimens of his destructive work in the shape of sections of redwood posts were exhibited, together with various portions of the bee's anatomy which were stuck upon white cards. These exhibits showed where the carpenter bee carried his chest of tools with which he tunnels into posts, and the very marvellous construction of his mouth.

The discussion on bees was preceded by a statement of the manner in which scientific clubs were conducted at Cornell University, by D. L. Van Dine, of the faculty of the Normal School. He stated that there were two organizations, one for entomological and the other for the horticultural researches, and both were carried on informally. The object was to have as many of the members as possible take part. This struck the audience well, and a committee of three will be appointed before the next meeting by the chairman to report on some method of conducting the meetings in future along these lines.

Miss King then read a very interesting paper on the carpenter bee, developed from her own investigations during the summer. She exhibited finely executed drawings, bottled specimens, alive and dead, sections of wood showing the marvellously constructed tunnels, and partitions formed of sawdust packed in spiral layers, and lumps of provisions placed for feeding the newly born. The bees are found in large numbers in these Islands, and attention was generally drawn to them when they were seen in the vicinity of the small round holes in posts. In order to learn fully of the carpenter bee's life, Miss King had procured a colored bottle and a net, located a telephone pole perforated with holes made by bees, placed the mouth of the bottle over one of them, and then thumped the tree with a stick. Out came a big bee, then smaller ones, all emerging backward, and lastly came some bees covered with sawdust, the real carpenters. She obtained a section of a redwood post and investigated the net work of tunnels inside by cutting transversely through it. There were long tunnels, separated into chambers by sawdust walls, formed in layers. These were not empty, as in some were yellow lumps and in others worms and small bugs. This is the home of the bee, consisting of the tunnels, the rooms being the cells. The latter are generally about three-quarters of an inch in depth. The partitions are curiously wrought, made of fine sawdust, which the carpenter bee has thrown aside as he works, and then packed hard. Not only does he build a home in dead wood, such as posts, but in the dead branches of breadfruit and algaroba trees.

The lumps of food are composed of tallow and nector obtained from flowers. The oldest bees she had found were at the end of the tunnel, and the newest born near the entrance. After the latter are big enough to escape there are bees which proceed to scrape out the debris and make the tunnels clean. The black bee is the worker. His mouth is his tool chest, and it is complete. His hind legs are covered with a thick brush of hair, with which the bee obtains the pollen from flowers. This is in marked contrast to the honey bees. The carpenters visit the hibiscus, banana and palms.

These odd bees live in families, each family having a separate tunnel and set of cells; there is no general community life. With the honey bees there is no family life, but that of the community, presided over by the queen bee. There are more brown than black bees. They all forage for honey in the day time and sleep in the cells at night.

Mr. Van Dine had some interesting data and specimens of the carpenter bee, but said the subject was a comparatively new one to him. He told how they injured flowers at the nectar. Instead of putting their proboscis down the center portion of the flower, they pierce through it at the side, even doing the same with the small lantana flowers.

Prof. U. Thompson spoke entertainingly on the manner in which the bees were brought into existence, and had several specimens showing the gradual development.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Allow me to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I had a very severe cough and cold and feared I would get pneumonia, but after taking the second dose of this medicine I felt better; three bottles of it cured my cold and the pains in my chest disappeared entirely. I am most respectfully yours for health, Ralph S. Meyers, 64 Thirty-seventh St., Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The War Department is preparing to submit a mass of statistics to Congress for the revival of the canteen.

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH CAUSING MUCH ANXIETY

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Reynolds' weekly newspaper is the first British newspaper to assert that King Edward is suffering from cancer of the throat. In today's issue it declares that since his majesty's accession three operations have been performed for the removal of papiloma on the left vocal cord and that one was removed from the right vocal cord last week.

"Assistance was hastily summoned," says this journal, "as his majesty was breathing with difficulty and an immediate operation was performed. But it is regarded as only a temporary relief, the injured epithelium now having become a cancerous growth, and serious developments are expected."

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27.—A personal letter just received by a gentleman of this city from a well-informed London correspondent says: "I don't think King Edward will live to be crowned next year. He came back from Germany twelve days ago and stayed two days in London. When he came from the depot to Marlborough House he rode in a closed carriage, and that on one of the few fine days they have here. He has been ten days at Balmoral for stag shooting and has never yet been out. More than that, no court bulletin was issued last Wednesday, an omission that has happened only on the Wednesday following and preceding Queen Victoria's death, and on Thursday both court physicians were telegraphed for to come to Balmoral, and the express train which took them from London to Balmoral was given right of way over all other trains.

"You cannot make me believe that such measures would be taken merely for a case of rheumatism or lumbago, as has been given as his ailment. He is a sicker man than they are willing to admit, and the way that the Duke of Cornwall is being rushed back from Canada also goes to prove it. He was to have stayed a week in Victoria, B. C., and stayed only two days."

PERTINACIOUS RUMORS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The pertinacity with which society discusses the rumors regarding the health of King Edward has had a serious effect on the court dressmakers, who expected to have been ere now busily engaged on the court dresses. They are keeping large staffs in almost complete idleness. The members of society have apparently made up their minds that they will not go to any expense until they are sure that the coronation will really occur.

There is a very clearly defined impression in the diplomatic corps that the King is threatened with some organic complaint. Some go so far as to say it is cancer or Bright's disease, or both. Probably the truer solution is that the cancer rumor springs from the King's oft-expressed dread of cancer, which has made such ravages in his own family, and that whatever ailment may threaten him it has not reached any definite or dangerous stage, else he would be quite unable to keep up his incessant round of public duties and private pastimes with the regularity and zest which he continues to display.

In spite of these facts there is undoubtedly a very alarming premonition in court circles, especially among the women, that the King will never live to be crowned, which, however baseless, is having a serious effect on trade. The favorite story in this connection now current is that a palmist told Queen Alexandra long ago that she would never live to be crowned.

PHYSICIAN ATTENDS THE KING.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—King Edward today personally conferred the insignia of various orders on 250 to 300 officers and others recently decorated. The investiture, which was held in St. James' Palace, was attended by all the state ceremonial, for which the King is a stickler.

While the route between St. James' Palace and Marlborough House is only a few hundred yards long, King Edward disappointed the crowds today by driving from his residence to the palace and back in an entirely closed carriage. The King looked aged.

An incident which evoked some comment was the presence of Sir Francis Lankin, the King's physician, at St. James' Palace today. Sir Francis left the palace and drove to his home, opposite Marlborough House, just before his majesty returned there.

DENIAL OF THE CANCER STORY.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—The Official Gazette publishes a denial of the statement that King Edward is suffering from cancer and declares untrue the report that specialists were in consultation regarding him during his recent visit to Denmark.

EXTRACT FROM SCHLEY'S TESTIMONY

"Was any order—I assume it would have been by signal if given at all—given from the Brookiyn with regard to the direction in which the other vessels of the fleet should turn in order to secure uniformity?" asked Judge Advocate Lemly.

"They had made their turn and it was to avoid getting into their crossfire that the Brooklyn's was made," was Schley's reply.

"And that was the purpose of the loop?"

"It was one of the reasons for it. It was to avoid that at a crucial and critical time of the battle when the fire of the battleships was so absolutely important. The movement, of course, had two purposes—first, to avoid that, and, second, to continue the action. The New York being entirely absent, the Brooklyn that day had to take a very important lead, and if we had sacrified her we might have lost the battle."

"What indication did you give to the other vessels of the fleet to show the direction in which the Brooklyn was going to turn or was turning?"

"I did not make any, because I did not think we were in dangerous proximity to any, but after we turned signal was made to follow the flag and they followed it. Of course the direction they should take was indicated."

"Did you regard this as a very important maneuver?"

"I think it was the movement that decided the events of that day."

"Did you mention this maneuver in your report of the battle?"

"No, because I did not know that it was going to be a matter of question. It struck me that as it was merely an incident in the battle we secured an advantage that could never be questioned."—Extract from the testimony of Admiral Schley.

TEN KILLED IN RACE WAR

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—A special to the Picayune from Ballitown, La., says: A race war started at a negro camp meeting at Duncan Chapel Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock resulted in a carnival of blood in the Pearl river valley unequaled in the history of the state. One white man is dead, another is now dying with a bullet hole through his stomach and a third is badly wounded.

Nine negroes were killed in the bloody affray, five men, three women and one small child. A dozen, or perhaps more, escaped to the woods and swamps with wounds that are believed to be certain death in the brush away from medical care.

DROP ARGENTINE TREATY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A special to the Evening Post from Washington says: It has been decided by the friends of the reciprocity treaties in the final contest for their ratification, which will soon open, to abandon the Argentine treaty. The reason for this move is that the Argentine reaty has been the "Jonah" of the group. It attacked wool and while the remissions it offered were but slight, and would still leave very handsome protection, the wool growers are so strongly intrenched politically that they do not need to make any concessions, and will not do so. It is believed that but for this treaty half the opposition which the new reciprocity movement has aroused would have been averted.

FRANCE WILL COERCE PORTE

PARIS, Oct. 31.—"The entire French Mediterranean squadron left yesterday afternoon," says the Toulon correspondent of the Figaro. "While one division put in at Salins-d'Hieres, another, composed of three battleships and two cruisers, under the command of Admiral Caillard, proceeded to the Levant. Two thousand troops will be added to this force.

"Admiral Caillard's orders are that if complete satisfaction is not immediately given by the Ottoman Government to all the claims of France, he shall seize the custom house of the port nearest his squadron. It is believed his destination is the island of Mitylene or Salonica. This island commands the entrance to the Dardanelles and the Gulf of Smyrna."

Several morning papers confirm the Figaro's Toulon dispatch. Rumors to the same effect were current in Paris late last evening, but the Foreign Office professed to know nothing about the matter.

WILL DECIDE ON FORTIFICATIONS

Col. W. H. Heuer, Col. C. E. L. B. Davis, Maj. Buckheisner and Capt. G. W. McDonald are among the passengers of the Peking. With Capt. Slaker as recorder the engineer officers constitute the Fortifications Board which will decide upon locations for defenses for all ports of the islands.

While the Board was not expected to get together here before next month, the early arrival is due to a desire on the part of the Department to have recommendations made before the framing of the appropriation bills for the present session of Congress.

Maj. W. W. Robinson, Jr., the depot quartermaster, has made arrangements for the Board to see all that is to be seen and to hold its sessions here. He will be able to give the Board the benefit of his observations before leaving for Seattle, to which point he has been ordered before going to Manila.

ROOSEVELT MAY HUNT.

TACOMA, Wash., October 24.—Clarence Ide, United States Marshal for Washington, has returned from Washington, D. C., where he called upon President Roosevelt. He found the president an enthusiastic admirer of the resources and enterprise of the West. To Marshal Ide the president expressed a desire to visit the Puget Sound country next year, and said that it would give him great pleasure if he could hunt elk for a few days in the Olympic mountains.

Olympic peninsula, lying northwest of Tacoma, between Puget Sound and the Pacific ocean, contains the largest number of elk to be found in the United States. Stringent laws prevent their slaughter except during the open season.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago while at Martinsburg, W. Va., I was taken with cholera morbus, which was followed by diarrhoea. The doctor's medicine did me no good. I was advised to get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I did, and it cured me sound and well."—G. A. Morris, Embreeville, Pa., U. S. A. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

WEYLER MAY BE SPAIN'S DICTATOR

MADRID, Oct. 27.—During yesterday's sitting of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, which proved sensational, Senor Romeroy Robledo cleverly led the Minister of War, General Weyler, to define his attitude and intentions. General Weyler declared that while the war in Cuba lasted his views were totally distinct from those of the Liberal party, but that when the war was at an end the motive for separation disappeared, and he saw nothing to prevent him attaching himself to a Liberal government.

"I have always faithfully observed discipline," he continued, "and he who talks of dictatorship is the enemy of discipline. Our recent maneuvers have proved that good feeling exists between the people and the army. As for dictatorship, no one thinks of such a thing. Dictators are the offspring of circumstances.

"For myself, I may say this: I have never thought of being one, nor do I now. Nevertheless(if my aid were asked at a moment of gravity, I do not know how I should decide between my political and military duties, but I should always incline toward the latter."

Loud and prolonged uproar interrupted the Minister of War, and several of his ministerial colleagues were unable to restrain expressions of surprise at his words.

"I am a politician and a Liberal," he resumed, "but before all I am a soldier, and if it should become necessary, I will defend our institutions and Parliament."

Senor Romero rejoined: "I take note of the declaration of the Minister of War on the subject of a dictatorship."

LIVELY TIMES IN THE PHILIPPINES

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: Admiral Rodgers has disembarked the marines from his ship at Balangiga, where the massacre of Company C of the Ninth Infantry occurred. At the same time General Smith has completed his arrangements for the distribution of troops on the island of Samar, and a general movement will take place at once with portions of the First, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Twenty-sixth Infantry regiments.

Numerous suspected municipal officials have been arrested in Samar. The evidence shows that there have been startling conspiracies on foot. The sources of the chief supplies for the rebels have been blockaded and the inhabitants are now required to concentrate in the towns. The people outside of these camps will be regarded as enemies of the Americans. The friends of General Lukban in the interior have become terrified by the activity of the Americans.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—The people of the island of Samar have been notified to concentrate in the towns on pain of being considered public enemies and outlaws and treated accordingly. Intense feeling exists among the troops in Samar. If they can meet the enemy in the open there will be great retaliation. Many of them have seen and the others have heard of the barbarous treatment to which the dead American soldiers were subjected by the Filipinos recently.

Francis de Jesus, Lukban's chief commissary, was recently captured and taken to Cebu. Papers which he had in his possession have resulted in the arrest of many of the best known presidents and other civil officials of the island of Leyte.

DUCHESS OF CORNWALL ILL

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 27.—It is feared that the Duchess of Cornwall is seriously ill. She fainted for the second time on the royal yacht Ophir on Thursday night. The first attack was at the Government house in the afternoon. This condition was due to overtaxing her strength in standing at long receptions and undertaking long railway journeys in Canada. The Duchess expects to become a mother in April, say her physicians. The Ophir will steam at full speed across the Atlantic to enable the Duchess to obtain the best treatment on arrival. The cruiser Diadem will endeavor to communicate by the Marconi system the day before her arrival advising the King of the Duchess' state of health.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. BUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
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DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.
NEW YORK LINE
BARK NUUANU
will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about
December 20, 1901.
If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.

DISINFECTINE

Will Keep
Your Premises, Stables and Outhouses
CLEAN
And
PURE
And in Good Condition.

One Pint will make a Bucket of the best disinfecting
Medium
Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5 gallon and barrel containers.

Hollister Drug Co.
Fort Street.



A Liquid Mixture Designed to Protect COWS AND HORSES From Torture by Flies : : : :

A Valuable Disinfectant and Germicide.

SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies.

Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way.

Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial.

We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Per Month, Foreign 75
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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : NOVEMBER 8.

The Bar Association of Hawaii has now completed the record in the Humphreys' case and can afford to await developments.

Bailiff Ney should not be harshly judged. No man who is appointed to strengthen the Republican party can hope to do the work without stimulants.

The Home Rulers went solidly against a measure the other night because it was Republican. Then somebody reminded them that they, too, were Republicans, and they at once swung the other way. One of the most difficult feats a Home Ruler has to perform is to remember what party he belongs to. Generally he has to ask Wilcox.

Nothing displeases the Home Rule party more than any remarks about the late Legislature. Even the bark of a lady dog will set the Home Rule statesmen by the ears and make each particular ear stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine. Such sensitiveness is painful but not surprising.

The picture given in this paper yesterday of Admiral Schley came from the easel of Mr. Mortimer of the New York World, one of the best newspaper artists of the United States. It is regarded in the East, where it has been widely copied, as a remarkable character-study. Most of the pictures of the gallant Admiral present him as he looked several years ago and are as unsatisfactory as the earlier lithographs of Dewey.

The only hope the Home Rulers have of getting city and county government before 1903 lies in the possibility of an extra session of the Legislature. If that is denied them for the good of the taxpayers, the grass in the spoils pasture will not yield much nutriment. Part of the eagerness of the Home Rulers for an extra session lies in the apprehension that, unless they have a multitude of local offices to give out, they will not be able to hold their organization together.

The Tramcar company is making a last attempt to fasten its dilapidated and disease disseminating system upon the people of Honolulu and to stop the wheels of progress. There is no reason to believe that the Federal Circuit Court will support the impudent claim that the company has an exclusive franchise. This same claim was presented to the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Hawaii, months ago, and directly negatived by them. The trouble with Mr. Pain is that he is dead but doesn't know it.

The plans for a village on Puuloa peninsula, which were fully described in these columns several weeks ago, grew out of the certainty that there would be room between the naval station and the forts for a thriving town like Vallejo. It is uncertain that the extreme point will be chosen for the village—"Dowsett" it may be called—but somewhere in that vicinity a residence and business center must spring up. Within five or six years it may become the second most important settlement on Oahu if not in these islands.

OUR NEED OF TOURISTS.

The value of the tourist trade to Southern California marks the difference, to many of its towns and cities, between bankruptcy and competency. Standing by itself, as a producing section, Southern California does not pay large dividends. At least if it does pay them, they go principally to the railroads and the city middlemen, leaving but a pittance to the producer.

The big money comes from the thirty to fifty thousand tourists who visit Southern California every winter. Taking the minimum number as a basis and assuming that it costs each tourist $200 to visit the Southern California resorts and we have a total increment, exclusive of overland railway fares of $6,000,000—money which goes into the hands of hotel and boarding-house keepers, stores, local lines of traffic, etc., a great part of it finally lodging in the pockets of producers.

There was a time when Honolulu got its share of winter migrations and when the unmistakable tourist, with the puggaree on his new Panama hat, was as conspicuous between steamers as he now is during the few hours a steamer is in port. But our revolutions and our little epidemics got in the way; Southern California kept growing in interest and importance and it easily headed off the Honolulu-bound tourist; wars in the Orient interrupted through travel; and since 1899, Cuba and Porto Rico have become our strong rivals as tropical resorts. All these things, of course, are serious drawbacks, but they ought not to paralyze effort, as has seemed lately to be the case, in reviving an interest in Hawaii among those, living not too far away, who seek relief from cold winters or who want a change of scene.

Every year the great West ought to contribute crowds of tourists to these islands. Eastern visitors to the rain-swept and fog-belted streets of San Francisco should supply us. There should be many annual visitations from the Sound. By the right kind of advertising and by means of fair excursion rates on the steamers, enough tourists should be had to keep Honolulu on the crest of prosperity year in and year out. We emphasize the phrase "right kind of advertising," which means that we should be careful not to arouse the animosity of every Western city by proclaiming the advantages of Hawaii to settlers and real-estate buyers. Advertise it simply as a tropical lying-off place, inviting to the eye and healthful to the system—and let the home-seeker and speculator take care of themselves. They will go wherever the crowd does without special invitation.

Los Angeles was built up by persistent advertising of its attractions to tourists, and a fair percentage of the tourists who came to see remained to live. It is a question for the Chamber of Commerce to consider whether the same process might not have a like result here.

ADMIRAL O'NEILL'S REPORT.

The annual report of Admiral O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, is of special interest here where plans for the establishment of a great naval depot are taking shape and where many seafaring people live.

Discussing the subject of the enlisted personnel of the navy, Admiral O'Neill notes that on June 30, the end of the year covered by his report, the enlisted force numbered 18,825. Of the petty officers, sixty-one per cent are native born, thirty-two per cent naturalized; of the men, seventy-two per cent are native born, eleven per cent naturalized. The change from the conditions of ten years ago is very marked. At the time the Philadelphia was here threatening to restore the Queen and the American party was under arms to defend the Provisional government, an officer of the cruiser came ashore and told some of the Government people that they need not think it unpatriotic, if a fight came, to fire on his battalion, as there were only four native-born Americans in it. So late as 1897, according to Admiral O'Neills' report, twenty-four per cent of the petty officers in the Navy and thirty-three per cent of the men were aliens. The nationalization in the personnel has been due, in part, to special care in the selection of apprentices to get American-born youth. Of the present force of apprentices ninety-four per cent were born under the flag they serve.

Turning to the question of commissioned officers, Admiral O'Neill recommends that no cadet be appointed to Annapolis who would be below fifteen or over eighteen on October 1 of the year he enters the Naval Academy, and that cadets be graduated and commissioned as ensigns after a course of four years. At present, cadets enter between the ages of fifteen and twenty, and are not graduated until after six years. "The average age when English officers reach commissioned grade is twenty years and eight months," says the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. "The average age in our service is about twenty-five years, which is too late for a young man to be made a responsible officer." The change in the length of the course is urged further as a matter of justice to the naval cadets, on the ground that the present system places them two years behind the cadets of West Point, who enter at the same time that they do; and that as in many cases they now perform the duties of commissioned officers, the change will give them the pay of those officers, and at the same time will help the Department, which can assign officers to more responsible duty than it deems advisable in the case of cadets.

The need of increasing the number of line officers has been felt this year more strongly than before. "If the Department were suddenly called upon to man for war service all the vessels available in the navy yard," says Admiral O'Neill, "it would be confronted with a requirement impossible to meet. It is a fact that there are not enough line officers to man the vessels already constructed." This lack of officers will be felt more acutely with each new vessel constructed; at present, comparing vessels of the same class in the navies of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, it is found that we have seventeen officers to the British thirty-three, some of whom are midshipmen, to the French twenty-six, of whom some are midshipmen; and to the German twenty. As the New York Sun pertinently remarks, "War vessels are useless by themselves; they need trained officers, and the authorization of new vessels, without provision for manning them when completed, weakens rather than strengthens a navy."

To remedy this existing state of affairs, Admiral O'Neill suggests that the number of cadets at Annapolis be increased to 800, whom the changes at the Academy can well accommodate. To provide these, he would allow each Senator and Representative to appoint two cadets, and would authorize the President to appoint one cadet for the District of Columbia, and ten cadets at large each year. At present the average number of graduates is forty-seven. The Admiral meets the objection that he foresees may be made to this increase, that it will create a "hump" that will prevent promotion, by calling attention to the fact that the present law provides for a fixed number of yearly vacancies above each grade in proportion as the grade is increased, and says very truly that this will prevent the formation of any "hump."

Hawaii would profit by the numerical change in the cadet force. Just now she has no representative at the Naval Academy, Delegate Wilcox having unwarrantably given the place to a Connecticut lad.

A recommendation appears in the report, that the grade of Vice-Admiral be revived, with four officers of that rank, and fourteen instead of eighteen Rear Admirals. Admiral O'Neill says that had we had an officer of such rank on the China station last year, his position in the council of allied Commanders-in-Chief would have been of greater dignity and weight, and more commensurate with the power and interests of this country. The United States are "often placed in a humiliating position on important occasions abroad by reason of the low rank of their naval representatives. Officers take precedence according to rank, and thus our representatives are frequently preceded by those of countries far inferior in power and prestige."

The recommendation is in line with the growth of the Navy and with the dignity the United States has attained as a world power. When our vessels of war were few in number and inferior in type, Congress did right not to overload the roster with flag officers; but under present and impending circumstances there is need of at least two vice-admirals on the Atlantic and two on the Pacific. The reasons why, as stated by Admiral O'Neill, ought to impress Congress with a sense of their validity.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Walter Frear returned home last night on the Peking.

There was a dance at the new McBryde mill at Eleele last Saturday night.

The barks S. C. Allen and St. Katherine cleared for Honolulu and Hilo on October 29.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer and family returned from abroad last night on the Peking.

The sixth Diocesan Synod of the Anglican Church in Hawaii is to be held on December 2.

An old and well known native printer, Alonzo Kuhia, died yesterday morning at 12:30. He was buried in the afternoon.

Purser Simerson, of the Mauna Loa, is suffering from a sprained toe. He sprained it by slipping on a rock while ashore in Kona.

Mrs. F. M. Brooks will leave for the Coast and the East on the China. She will be joined a few weeks later by her husband.

The flagpole in front of the Judiciary building, which was pronounced unsafe, was removed by the Department of Public Works yesterday.

A few choice lots in Hamakua, Hawaii, ranging in size from 5 to 100 acres, are offered for sale. The ad appears on this page.

The Navy Department has given permission to Hackfeld & Co. to erect a set of scales on the Naval Reservation, by the Quarantine wharf.

Samuel Parker, the well known Hawaiian planter, returned from Washington yesterday, and is a guest at the Occidental.—Call, October 31.

Among the passengers who left on the Claudine were J. P. Cooke and W. H. Hoogs, who are going to Wailuku on a tour of inspection.

Tomorrow evening the German Arion Society will hold its first meeting at the Eagles' hall, on the corner of Bethel and Hotel streets, at 7:30 p. m.

The civil service commission has notified George B. McClellan that he has passed the Philippine civil service examination, which he took last July, very successfully.

Mr. M. F. Scott, one of the leading merchants of Kailua, Hawaii, came in on the Mauna Loa. If business permits, he hopes to return home by the same boat Friday.

Purser Simerson, of the Mauna Loa, reports that the Naalehu mill, in Kau, has stopped grinding for a week or two, owing to repairs which are to be made on her boilers.

The Mauna Loa reports fine weather along the Hamakua coast with no rain. There was fine weather along the Kau coast, although there was lots of rain throughout the trip.

Dr. Cofer has sent plans for changes to be made in the quarantine service to Washington for approval. He intends to use the Kalihi detention camp for quarantine accommodations.

Wong Kui, the keeper of a fish pond at Honuapo, was found drowned in the pond on the morning of November 2. The net with which he was fishing was gone, and foul play is suspected.

The polo matches of Saturday will be played at Moanalua. There will be four teams, but the arrangement may net maker of this city, has a beautiful- not be the same as last Saturday.

The Bishop of Honolulu yesterday sent out notices to the synodsmen to attend the eighth diocesan synod of the Anglican church, to be held in the city of Honolulu December 2, 1901.

Among the members of the fishing party which will go to Diamond Head on Sunday, is Prince David Kawananakoa, who will take a number of friends with him in his yacht, the Vike.

On November 16, King Kalakaua's birthday, Princes David and Cupid will engineer a race between miniature yachts. The race, which will occur in the forenoon, will be around the bell buoy. Ten boats are expected to participate.

Some fine specimens of navel oranges are being displayed in Jordan's window, grown on Kauai by Sheriff Coney. They are of the three-year variety. There is also another display in the windows of the Hawaiian News Company.

Saturday next, November 9th, being the anniversary of the birthday of his Britannic majesty, King Edward VII, the national flag will be displayed at the British consulate and vice consulate on that day. There will be no reception at the consulate.

A cut-glass punchbowl with a silver ladle has been given as a wedding present to Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Dole, by Deputy Attorney Generals Cathcart, Dunne and Douthitt, High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and John Kea.

Sheriff Coney, of Kauai, arrived on the Mikahala yesterday morning. He brought with him seven Porto Ricans who have been committed for trial to the Circuit Court. The Porto Ricans are giving the Kauai police more trouble than any other nationality.

The committee appointed by the Board of Health to inaugurate a rat killing crusade has had one meeting, and outlined a general plan of action, though nothing definite can be given out at this time. The committee is composed of Dr. Cofer, Dr. Cooper and Dr. Pratt.

Professor Koebele did not go to Kohala yesterday as anticipated, but will leave Friday instead, for Lahaina, to make an investigation of the sugar cane there. On the following Tuesday he will go to Kohala, and from there to Waimea and Hilo, for an examination of the forests.

There will be a union Thanksgiving service at Central Union Church at 11 o'clock on Thanksgiving day. Rev. W. M. Kincaid will preach the sermon, and Rev. G. L. Pearson, of the Methodist Church, and E. S. Muckley, of the Christian Church, will assist in the services.

The labor unions of this city have formed an organization known as the Honolulu Trade and Labor Council for the purpose of establishing cordial relations between the unions. The meetings of this council, to which each union sends three representatives, will take place every Friday night.

Noeli Markle has sued her husband, Edzal Markle, for divorce, on the ground of cruelty. She alleges that he is the proprietor of a dairy and has an income of $375 a month. Temporary alimony is asked, and also money to carry on the divorce proceedings. The parties to the libel have been married sixteen years, and have eight children.

J. K. Brown states that the Japanese laborers who have arrived lately have been much more healthy, clean and intelligent people than the previous lots. Before leaving Japan they have to procure passports, and as the company giving these passports is held liable for the health of its people, this may be the reason for the improvement.

Postoffice Inspector J. D. Linn has returned from an official tour of the Big Island. He was four weeks taking the trip, and he speaks well of the post roads, although some of them are a bit hard to travel on account of heat and dryness. Mr. Linn states that the carriers are now familiar with their routes, and that the postoffices are getting along well.

The Wilder Company's steamer Lehua is at present on the marine railway being overhauled. She will probably go off the ways during the latter part of the week, and will sail Monday on her usual route to Molokai, Lanai and Maui ports. The steamer Hawaii which has been taking this route while the Lehua is laid up, will then probably go on her own old route to Hamakua and Hilo.

The court of fire claims heard the building claims of Cecil Brown yesterday. Considerable testimony was heard, the full commission being present. C. B. Ripley and F. W. Wilhelm, who were appraisers appointed by the government to ascertain the value of the destroyed buildings, were both on the stand. Mr. Ripley testified that the appraiser had sometimes fixed the value higher than that claimed by the property owner.

Father Valentin, in speaking of the rumors that changes similar to those which have occurred in the Anglican church, might take place in the Catholic church on account of these Islands becoming an American Territory, states that there is no truth in them, as Bishop of Panopolis belongs to the Order of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, and is under the jurisdiction of the propaganda at Rome, these Islands being still classed in partibus infidelium, or as a country still unconverted.

J. D. Wiche has made a plan for the proposed monument for President McKinley. It represents the President standing dressed in a frock coat and silk hat, with a scroll in his right hand. This figure would be mounted on a pedestal, the height of the whole design being about eighteen feet. Dr. Emerson, in speaking of the suggestion from Mahukona that the monument be made in the form of a drinking fountain, says that he considers such a drinking fountain to be dangerous, as it is liable to spread disease, so far as horses and dogs are concerned.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 25.—The alarming rumors, periodically started by the Argentine jingo newspapers, are declared to be groundless. The Chilean Government announces that it seeks the republic's industrial development and that it wants peace at any cost.

The Chilean budget for 1902 has been reduced 4 per cent. Half of the reduction has been made by the Minister of War.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 25.—The Minister of Marine has decided to call into service the following war vessels: The San Martin, Belgrano, Garibaldi, Pueydron, Nueve de Julio, Patria and Patagonia, besides several auxiliary ships.

The Tribuna, President Roca's organ, published today editorials insisting on the importance of the roads and bridges constructed by Chile in the disputed territory. In spite of these editorials the Government has sent word to the Argentine legations that relations with Chile continue to be cordial.

A PLOT AGAINST SHAH'S LIFE.

Two of His Brothers Lead the Conspiracy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—"News has been received here from Teheran," says a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily Mail, "of the discovery of a serious plot against the life of the Shah. The leaders of the conspiracy were the Shah's two brothers, the grand vizier, Sadr Aasam, and the Shah's son-in-law. The two brothers have been banished for life to Ardebil. The son-in-law was sentenced to death, but on the scaffold his sentence was mitigated by the Shah's firman to flogging until he had revealed all the names of the conspirators.

"The Shah's favorite, Gavame, who was also concerned, was pardoned on the scaffold, but died subsequently in prison. The whole revolutionary party, together with the higher priests, were in the plot, and all will be beheaded or imprisoned for life. There is a veritable panic among the people of Teheran."

BOER-BRITISH LOSSES.

LONDON, October 29.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, October 28th, says he has received reports of the fighting October 24th near Great Marico river, when Delarey and Kemp attacked a British force and were only repulsed after severe fighting, leaving forty dead on the field, including Commandant Omstirbeysen. The British lost twenty-eight men killed and had fifty-five wounded. The Boers carried off eight British wagons. The Republicans appear to have paid special attention to the guns, as thirty-seven gunners and drivers were killed or wounded.

HAWAIIAN-AMERICAN LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—A traffic arrangement is reported to be under consideration by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company. Since the inauguration of the line a year ago the American-Hawaiian Company's steamers on the route connecting New York with this port and Honolulu have been running through the Straits of Magellan.

Under the arrangement said to be under negotiation the six large steamers of the American-Hawaiian line will soon be plying no further south than Panama, three running between this port, Honolulu and Panama, the others between the isthmus and New York, with the Panama Railroad Company.

France has entered upon a naval program which contemplates nearly 100 warships of first class in the new contingent.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett has received many threatening letters, some based on his action regarding the Schley court.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 106 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years: had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are sure but buy a bottle today.

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TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

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Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in timekeeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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BOX 342.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Grave Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes 4s. 6d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

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Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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—LIMITED.—

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Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

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Capital £1,000,000

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Immediate Payment of Claims.

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.
CAPITAL $600,000.00
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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

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A Few Desirable Lots for Sale.

Ranging in size from 5 to 100 acres. These lots are among the best in **Hamakua**; are improved and contain house and farm implements; will be sold at a bargain. For Particulars apply to Geo. Osborne, Paauila, Hamakua, Hawaii.

HAWAII AT THE CAPITAL

Some Busy Days For Secretary Cooper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Secretary Henry E. Cooper left here today and expects to sail by the steamship Alameda for Honolu'u. His original intention to leave Washington October 24 was changed by the later day fixed for him to receive the thirty-third degree in Masonry. That honor was conferred upon him last evening (Friday) and, as he had his department work well completed, he hastened westward.

Mr. Cooper has attended the various events connected with the Scottish Rite this week. There were two elegant banquets held at the new Willards Hotel, which is the finest hotel now South of New York and which has just been opened to the public. A large company of distinguished men, who have assembled from all over the country, were present. Mr. Cooper felt gratified that he succeeded in getting three high Masons from Hawaii advanced to the degree of Knight Commander. This is an honorary degree and is the stepping stone to the thirty-third and last degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. The Masons thus honored are all from Honolulu, Mr. J. D. Tucker, Mr. Frederick Whitney, and Mr. William J. Pratt.

The case of Lieut. Howells, U. S. A., who married in Honolulu and who was court-martialed and sentenced to dismissal from the army on a charge of drunkenness, is now before the War Department for review. Mr. Cooper is much interested in the case and called upon Acting Secretary of War Sanger and other officials to ascertain whether anything could be done towards alleviating the punishment decreed. He is said to have gained no definite information as to whether anything could be done to save Lieut. Howells from dismissal. The case is the first of its kind to come up during President Roosevelt's administration and that is regarded as rather unfortunate for Lieut. Howells, as the final disposal may be regarded as a precedent, so far as President Roosevelt is concerned.

The records of the case are said to show a pretty harsh condition of things. It is understood that the lieutenant is accused of taking a battery out on parade, while under the influence of liquor, and the guns were pretty roughly used.

The manner of deeding property in the territory has been discussed this week between Secretary Cooper and officials at the Interior Department with the understanding that Mr. Cooper shall submit a brief in behalf of his contention after he has returned to Hawaii. Mr. Cooper's contention is that in the question of exchange, between the territory and individuals, of land required for public improvements, such as the opening of roads, sites for public buildings, and the like, and where the exchanges are made for the purpose of perfecting titles in the nature of partition between the territory and individuals, the title should be taken in the name of the territory. Mr. Cooper holds that to take the title in the name of the Federal government would be creating another class of lands, other than exists at the present time and that this new class of lands, so created, would be subject to no existing law. It would probably require a special act of Congress.

Wednesday, Oct. 24, Mr. Cooper took his first vacation since he returned from Boston—a short trip up to Frederick, Md., which is some fifty miles out of Washington City. He has been working steadily since the last letter was written to the Advertiser in the Treasury, War and Interior Departments, consulting with the officials about details of the territorial government. The last two chapters of his annual report have been put in type and he and Secretary Hitchcock went over all the proofs before he started for Honolulu. Secretary Hitchcock is understood to have approved of practically all the recommendations and there was little, if any change. There are a vast number of these territoria. reports of one character and another, all of which the Secretary goes over carefully and often edits extensively before they are allowed to appear in print for the perusal of the public. The report for the territory of Hawaii will probably be given to the public some time during the week beginning Oct. 28.

The experts to be sent from the Department of Agriculture will not start from Washington for some weeks yet. The Department is awaiting word from Mr. Jared Smith that the buildings for the experiment station in the Territory are completed.

Before he departed Mr. Cooper reiterated his statement, of some days ago, regarding the interest shown by the officials of the government here in the welfare of the Territory. He has had a talk with President Roosevelt, who, like the various cabinet officers including Secretaries Gage, Hitchcock and Wilson, and Attorney General Knox, emphasized a desire that all within the power of the Federal government be done to develop the islands in the mid-Pacific and to extend to the inhabitants thereof the benefits of American citizenship. As far as known President Roosevelt will have no specific recommendations to make regarding Hawaii in his annual message to Congress.

Mr. Harold Sewall tarried a little longer in Washington than he had at first intended and he enjoyed a private audience with President Roosevelt on Saturday, Oct. 19. As far as can be learned there were no notable developments therefrom and no agreements reached as to any particular matters. As has already been stated Mr. Sewall, like numerous other National Committeemen and officials, came to Washington to study the political conditions under the new administration and to get in touch with the new authorities.

"One difficulty about the patronage in Hawaii," said Mr. Sewall as he left the White House Saturday, "is the inadequacy of the salaries paid. A $3,000 office here in the States is eagerly sought but in Hawaii clerks are paid as much as that." Mr. Sewall spoke of the meager salaries paid to the postmasters, the smaller presidential postmasters receiving only $1,000 a year, a mere pittance compared with the cost of living and the compensation for services there.

Mr. Albert Horner, of Paauilo, Hawaii, has been granted patents for a cane cultivator and for a cane bundling device.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the last fiscal year will state that there are forty-seven pensioners in the Hawaiian Islands and that the amount paid to them during the twelve months of that fiscal year was $6,805.09.

H. H. Williams, of Honolulu, has been in Washington during the present week and registered at the St. James. Mr. F. J. Cross, of Honolulu, who is interested in projects with Col. Sam Parker, arrived here Oct. 22 and registered at the Arlington. Mr. Williams has been attending the council of the Scottish Rite. Mr. Cross is the gentleman connected with wireless telegraphy experiments in the territory. He stopped in Washington only briefly and went on to Philadelphia. It is understood that he will return here soon.

Secretary Cooper has asked the Commissioner of Fisheries to establish hatching stations in the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of protecting and multiplying the fishes already found in those waters. The Commissioner will give the matter attention. It is necessary to study something of the habits of the Hawaiian fishes before the Commission can undertake to propagate them, but the work that has already been done by the Fish Commission in Hawaii and the work which is already contemplated will be entirely in line with what the secretary asks.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WOODPECKERS FOR HAWAII

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has approved Wray Taylor's plan of introducing woodpeckers into Hawaii to fight the woodborers, which are working so much damage to forest trees. The letter received by the Commissioner of Agriculture on the Peking yesterday, was as follows:

"Dear Sir:—Your letter of October 1 addressed to Dr. C. Hart Merriam is at hand. The results of our investigations on the food of the downy woodpecker thus far have shown that the bird is decidedly beneficial. I am not aware that this woodpecker ever does any serious damage to crops or fruit and I know of no bird which you could introduce more safely.

"At the same time it should be remembered that it is impossible to foretell with certainty what will be the result of introducing a bird amid such peculiar conditions as exist in Hawaii. It is by no mean certain that the downy woodpecker will feed on the wood borers which it is intended to destroy, and it is possible that it may develop some injurious traits. It would be well, therefore, to introduce only a limited number of the birds at first, and liberate them, if possible, in some locality on the Islands where they can be kept under observation. I assume that your experiment will be made with the California form of the downy woodpecker and I shall watch the outcome with great interest. Very truly yours,

"T. S. PALMER.

"Assistant Chief, Biological Survey."

HAUGHS' REPORTS ON HILO FORESTS

Forester Haughs made his report yesterday of the results of his recent visit to Honomu, Kuhua, Makahamaloa and Papaikou on Hawaii. Speaking of conditions there he says:

"As far as I can see this forest is in no danger from the lower side, but there is great danger from the sheep and cattle ranches, above the forest belt. Sheep can find their way through a forest where man cannot follow them. I consider sheep do more damage to a forest than cattle. Therefore I would suggest that the mauka forest line be fenced with a sheep proof fence. There is no need of any reforesting in the Hilo district, but there is great need of forest protection, and especially the narrow parts of this forest belt. The next part visited was Puna. This district is also safe as regards its forests, although the forests are not of much value; as regards the timber qualities there is forest enough on lands that cannot be cultivated to insure a big percentage of forest lands against all the lands that are suitable for cultivation.

He also speaks of the Ohia trees growing upon the lava, though not a particle of soil can be seen. He suggests that care be taken in the forests about Olaa. In conclusion Forester Haughs refers to a visit made by him to Dr. Russell's experimental station, stating that the work being accomplished by the doctor is highly commendable.

THE FRENCH MOVE AGAINST TURKEY

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The officials of the Foreign Office confirm the report that a division of the French Mediterranean fleet, composed of three battleships and two cruisers, under the command of Admiral Caillard, has proceeded from Toulon to the Levant, to make a naval demonstration against Turkey.

A Foreign Office official in communicating the foregoing, said:

"The squadron sailed with sealed orders, and proceeds first, to a Greek port, the Island of Syria, I think, where the Admiral will receive definite instructions as to carrying out his sealed orders. I am not at liberty to say what the sealed orders are, but the seizure of customs at Smyrna would be a very effective way of convincing the Sultan that France's patience is exhausted and that we have decided to enforce an immediate settlement of the Turkish government's engagements. We, however, are very hopeful that the Sultan will not compel us to go to that extreme.

"Our squadron will not reach the Greek port before Sunday. The Turkish government has thus still three days grace and we trust, in the meantime, to receive complete satisfaction. We have acted very considerately toward Turkey, hoping up to the last moment, that she would carry out her engagements, and it is only now, when we find that there is no serious indication of her doing so, that we have reluctantly resolved to put stronger pressure to bear, in the shape of a naval demonstration. It is now two months since the French Ambassador, M. Constans, left Constantinople. His departure failed to produce the desired effect. On the contrary, even the Tubini question, which was settled by the Sultan's irade, remains unadjusted. The internal situation in the Turkish Empire deterred us for some time from taking drastic measures to enforce our demands. But the dignity of France could not permit the present state of affairs to be prolonged indefinitely. We sincerely hope the Sultan will fully appreciate the fact that we cannot any longer be trifled with, and relieve us from taking further steps to safeguard our interests."

The official was asked what would happen in the event of the French squadron being ordered to seize the customs and if the Turkish authorities resisted, and he replied:

"That is a very unlikely contingency but if it occurs I suppose we shall have to bombard that port. We do not want bloodshed, and I do not believe there will be any occasion for it."

SUGAR NEWS.

Following is the Sugar Service of the San Francisco News Bureau:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—A special meeting of the Hana Plantation Co., is called for December 26 at 11 a. m., at 327 Market street, for purpose of considering and acting upon a proposition to create a bonded indebtedness of said corporation to the amount of $1,250,000, to pay the existing indebtedness of the corporation and the indebtedness incurred and to be incurred in the development of its properties and construction and completion of its works and improvements, and purchase of machinery. H. W. Thomas, secretary.

KILAUEA PLANTATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The annual meeting of this company was held yesterday. The only business was the amending of the by-laws making the date of the annual meeting in future the fourth Tuesday in February. At that date all reports for the sugar year will have been received.

HANA PLANTATION CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The annual meeting adjourned without any business being transacted to Dec. 23. At that date all sugars will be marketed and reports for the year will be in. The present intention is to so amend the by-laws as to have the annual meeting hereafter held on the third Monday of December. This will enable the company to present the full returns for the year at the regular meeting. The present year's yield will prove a disappointment, as the drought caused a shortage in water supply used for fluming the cane to the mill. Crop for 1902 is looking very well, sufficient rains having fallen.

ONOMEA SUGAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Honolulu correspondence to W. Ames states that the next year's crop will be between 12,000 and 13,000 tons against 8,500 tons this year. No rain to spare in this district. With taking off next year's crop, the company will be in position to resume dividends.

MAKAWELI SUGAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Prospects reported bright. Engineers in field surveying new ditch line which will take in considerable area of the 1903 crop. Next year's scrop is expected to equal this year's, which was 12,600 tons. The management plans to make this a 25,000 ton plantation. It is expected dividends will be resumed the first of the year at the rate of 30 cents per share per month.

PAAUHAU PLANTATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The crop will be a little short of 9,000 tons. The annual meeting to be held this month, at which President Irwin will report just to what extent are the drought effects, something definite will be decided concerning future dividends.

BEET SUGAR PROSPECTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The beet sugar quotations have been withdrawn on the Pacific Coast. The opinion prevails that when the beet sugar producers decline to meet the recent cut of the Western Sugar Refinery, that Mr. Spreckels has decided to hold out no longer against the counter-movement made by the beet sugar producers. The withdrawal of the Spreckels' refinery has brought the Oxnard and Alameda sugars for the first time in several weeks on the Los Angeles market. Los Angeles advices state that the Western Refinery is not selling any beet sugar at any differential at any prices in this or any other Pacific Coast markets. A well known jobber says: Beet sugar men have won out as Mr. Spreckels says that the moment he makes a movement beet men checkmate by withdrawing supplies and forcing him to sell.

RAW SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—As a result of the stronger turn in values for raw sugars during the past week, the trade have dismissed the idea that prices in the local market for refined sugar are likely to be lowered, but on the other hand they see nothing in the situation to warrant higher prices.

PRESIDENT TALKS POLITICS WITH CHIEF JUSTICE FREAR

"President Roosevelt has the best of feeling for Hawaii, and the people of the Territory have nothing to fear while he occupies the executive mansion at Washington," said Hon. Walter F. Frear yesterday.

The Chief Justice and Mrs. Frear returned on the Peking from an extended tour in the States, and their itinerary included Washington, Boston, New York, Toronto and a half dozen other of the important centers of the United States and Canada. Judge Frear was accorded two long interviews by the President, and also talked with the Attorney General, Senator Cullom and other prominent men at Washington. The capital is filling up with Congressman again as December approaches, and the Chief Justice found all these public men very much interested in Hawaii and anxious to learn something of the new insular territory. It is the general opinion in Washington that the cable is to be laid, and very probably within a year. If the new company does not do the work the government itself will go ahead, as the authorities are anxious for cable connections with the Philippints, Hawaii and China.

"We travelled about 13,000 miles while we were away," said Justice Frear yesterday in speaking of his trip, "and visited Seattle, Toronto, going up in the mountains, then Washington, Boston, New York, New Haven, Hartford and other eastern cities. We were in Buffalo the day that Czolgosz was sentenced to be electrocuted.

"Considerable of our time was spent in New Haven in attendance at the two hundredth anniversary celebration of the founding of Yale. There were gathered there some seven thousand graduates of the school. We met Prof. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander and Mr. Galt at New Haven, and also saw eight or nine of the boys from here. President Roosevelt was in attendance at the celebration, arriving from Washington the day after we reached New Haven. For four days there was feasting and oratory and something of interest morning, noon and night. It was a grand event for the alumni of Yale, and there were few who failed to take advantage of it.

"Prior to our visit to New Haven we stopped at Washington where President Roosevelt accorded me an interview. He was very much interested in Hawaii, setting apart a special hour for a talk. He asked particularly about the political and industrial conditions here, and was very anxious to learn as much as possible about the islands.

"Yes, the judiciary was also the subject of our conversation, but that was of course confidential.

"The governorship? Yes that was also fully discussed. The President was anxious to know everything possible about Hawaii. He had heard nothing of the reported resignation of Governor Dole, except what had been published in the newspapers. He intimated nothing of any action looking to a change. President Roosevelt is a good friend of Hawaii and the people here have nothing to fear while he is at the head of the government in Washington. He impressed me very much.

"I also talked with Attorney General Knox and he was also anxious to learn about the political conditions here in the islands. He stated that the question of a third circuit judge was about settled, and an appointment may be expected at any time."

The Supreme Court will meet next Monday with Chief Justice Frear presiding.

THE PORTE SAYS NO INDEMNITY

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—The Turkish government is preparing to resist the anticipated demand of the United States for the re-payment of the ransom necessary to secure the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone. The Porte repudiates all responsibility for the kidnaping of Miss Stone, and maintains that the United States has no claim against Turkey, and that, therefore, the latter is justified in refusing to recoup the United States for the money expended in her rescue.

A high Turkish official this morning informed a representative of the Associated Press that the Turkish resistance of any claims would be based upon the contentions, first, that Miss Stone, although warned of the dangers of the road, persisted in traveling; second, that she did not notify the authorities of her intention, in order to obtain an escort, which precaution even the foreign consuls always take when traveling in such outlying, insecure districts of the empire, and third, that the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone and her companion, were Bulgarians; that the coup was planned in Bulgaria, and that sanctuary was found in Bulgarian territory.

Vatican and Holland.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—According to the Brussels correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times, diplomatic relations between Holland and the Vatican, which were interrupted by the exclusion of the representative of the Pope from The Hague peace conference, are about to be resumed by the appointment of a new Papal Nuncio at The Hague.

He Did Not Violate Eight Hour Law.

The jury in the case of the United States vs. W. M. Campbell, charged with violating the eight hour labor law, returned a verdict of not guilty at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The trial of this case was resumed at the opening of Federal court yesterday morning, the prosecution putting on several witnesses who testified to seeing Japs at work on the cottage on the naval reservation both at seven o'clock in the morning and at five o'clock in the evening.

At the conclusion of the prosecution Attorney Robertson for the defendant moved to instruct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal on the ground that there was nothing to show that the contractor had worked any laborer on the cottage for more than eight hours, and the government had failed to show that one man even, had worked more than that length of time. As a second argument in support of the motion he contended that the terms of the contract showed that this was not a public work within the meaning of the law. The court denied the motion stating that it was not the custom in United States courts to take a case from a jury, when there was evidence for it to consider.

No further evidence was introduced by the defendant, and the attorneys immediately proceeded to argue to the jury.

The jury was instructed about three o'clock and at 4:30 o'clock announced an agreement. Judge Estee had already left the building but was hastily summoned, and the jury then called into court. Neither the defendant or his attorneys could be found for some time, but finally Mr. Pierce appeared, and by agreement the presence of the defendant was waived. The following verdict was then handed to the clerk and read by him:

"We, the jury in the issue joined herein, find the defendant not guilty as he stands charged in the indictment.

"JOHN ROSS, Foreman."

The trial of Ohta, the Japanese foreman who superintended the construction of the cottage, was begun while the jury in the Campbell case was considering their verdict. It was discovered at the outset, however, that the panel would be exhausted long before a new jury could be secured. In all, ten men were called, and all but three were excused either because of bias against Asiatic labor, or against labor unions. The jury was then excused until this morning, and the court ordered the clerk to draw a special ventre of eight additional jurors, to be present in court at that time. None of the jurors who sat in the Campbell case will be eligible in the Ohta case, as the same question is involved, and similar evidence will be presented.

E. B. McClanahan and H. A. Bigelow are defending the prisoner.

Strict Pure Food Law.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—What is said to be the strictest pure food law in the United States will go into effect in New Jersey tomorrow. Its enforcement has been entrusted to the New Jersey State Board of Health. Under it the office of State Dairy Commissioner is abolished and his duties will come under those of the chief food inspector. There will be a large number of deputies scattered all over the State. Everything that can come into use for human consumption as food or drink is included under the law. The inspection will even take in canned goods. It does not matter whether these or anything else is manufactured or put up outside the State or in, they are liable to come under the ban of the law if the analysis to be made from time to time shows them to be unfit for human food.

Andrew D. White.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Cornell University Club's members gave a reception last night in honor of Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany, who is to sail for Europe soon. Ambassador White made an address in which he said that he hoped to be able to resume an active connection with Cornell University when he is relieved from his present post.

A Critical Situation.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Oct. 30.—Although President Castro has proclaimed once more that internal peace exists in Venezuela, this is taken as proof that in spite of his denial, civil war exists in the republic. Nobody at Caracas considers peace assured. The situation was never more critical.

The President's Summer Tour.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Representative Jones, of Washington, called on President Roosevelt today to pay his respects. The President referred to his great interest in the Northwest, and said he expected to make a tour of that part of the United States next summer.

Earl Russell's Remarriage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—According to the London correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser, Earl Russell will be remarried in London this (Thursday) morning, to Mrs. Mollie Somerville, whom he married for the first time in Nevada.

Liverpool Has Bubonic Plague.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The port of Liverpool, England, has been declared infected with the bubonic plague. Arrivals from Liverpool at Italian ports will undergo the customary disinfection.

Lipton Welcomed Home.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Upon landing here today on his return from the United States, Sir Thomas Lipton was given a hearty reception.

The retirement of General Buller on half pay has aroused the British public and the case will be called before Parliament as soon as the houses reassemble.

Louise Morris Gebhardt has been granted a divorce from her husband, "Freddie" Gebhardt, who is said to be about to marry Ethel Barrymore.

All Run Down

No Appetite. Weak. Discouraged.

Warm climates always debilitate the nervous system. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate, and you go about downhearted and depressed. All this may be quickly changed with proper treatment.

Mrs. C. Kennedy, of 26 Erskine St., North Melbourne, Victoria, sends us her photograph and this letter:



"I had lost my appetite, was very weak, and all run down. Nothing did me good, and I was discouraged. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and it brought me right up to my usual health and strength. And I want to add a word here about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has cured me of such hard coughs and colds that I feel I could not do without it. For family remedies I rely on that word, 'Ayer's.'"

Keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. Take just enough to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S

IN EVERY HOUSE

The addition of a

Weathered Oak or Flemish Oak Sideboard

will be a valuable acquisition to home comfort.

This week we have an assortment of very low prices and of a quality that you have long been looking for.

Invalid Tables

are something new, that we have just gotten in stock and you ought to see them.

Can be placed right over the bed and are the most convenient thing you ever saw.

You all will want to be invalids so that you may have an excuse for using one.

Don't use heavy wooden beds when you can get

White Enameled Bedsteads

so cheap.

The only thing for Honolulu climate.

We have a fine new stock of them in the latest designs and lowest prices.

Our Upholstering Dept.

is the finest in the city, and we have every facility for turning out the best work.

J. Hopp & Co.

The Leading Furniture Dealers.

King and Bethel Streets.

J. HOPP & CO.——J. HOPP & CO.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Secretary Cooper is expected on the Alameda, which is due tomorrow.

KOMEL

The pure juice of the grape fruit. The most healthful, invigorating and refreshing fruit preparation known.

RING UP TEL. MAIN 71.

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,
LIMITED.

Sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii. Office and Works, 661 Fort St., Honolulu, T. of H.

P. O. box 462. Island orders solicited.

CHANGE OF WINDOW DISPLAYS.

Last week you saw our large window filled with refrigerators and ice boxes, of all sizes.

This week you can see, in their place, several hundred useful articles for your home.

Last week, in the small window, you were attracted by a pretty display of beautiful articles in cut-glass, art potteries, fine china, and sterling silver.

This week you will find a display of piano, banquet and table lamps, at very reasonable prices.

When we advertised that we would take old stoves in part payment for new, you were surprised to find that although you thought your old stove was worthless, yet we made you an allowance, and removed it from your premises.

You found that the work we did for you in connecting the boiler to your new stove, was very satisfactory.

You never could get hot water as quick before, with as little fuel.

You are finding out day by day that we are not holding out promises or inducements to our customers that are not bona fide.

You found, by actual experience, that the refrigerator you purchased from us used less ice than your old one. (This is a cold fact.)

That dinner set that you purchased looks just lovely on the table, and is admired by all your friends, and how comforting it is to know that you can replace any breakage from our stock.

The rubber hose that you purchased from us under a guarantee, gives you no worry.

You know that you will not have to purchase another one for a year, at least.

Those cut-glass tumblers, at $3.50 per dozen, that we persuaded you to buy, in place of the blown tumblers, at $1.00, are proving a good investment, and what a superior shape they are to what you have been using.

If you will spend a little time in our store, when you are down town, we will show you a great many articles that are good investments.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Crockery, Glass and Housefurnishing Goods, 53-55-57 King St.

Sole agents, in the Hawaiian Territory, for Jewel Stoves, for either coal or wood; Puritan Blue Flame Oil Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, United States Cream Separators (the best on earth), and the Challenge and Dandy Windmills.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" guage, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 36" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" guage, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot guage, and practically in good working order.

The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the guage of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kahului wharf, Maui.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to go on any lands in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission, or they will be prosecuted.

Kealakakua, Hawaii, September 23, 1901.

2319 E. C. GREENWELL.

On the night of October 30th seven inches of rain fell at Hilea, in Kau.

SEEKS TO ENJOIN

Federal Aid Asked by Tramways Company.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Baffled in an attempt to secure an injunction in Circuit Court to restrain the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company from building into King street, the Hawaiian Tramways Company applied yesterday, within a few hours for an injunction in the United States Court. Though Judge Estee was urged to grant a temporary injunction immediately upon the hearing in chambers he refused to do so, and the case will come up in regular order next Monday. In the meantime the defendants are allowed to continue operations free from interference from either court.

Manager Pain through his attorneys, Dunne, Fitch and De Bolt, first made an application to Judge Humphreys for an injunction, asking him in effect to overrule the Supreme Court in its order of a few months ago granting the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company the right to lay tracks on King street. The court sustained the counsel for the Tramways company in the contention that the Supreme Court's action in that matter was invalid, but denied the application on the ground that he had in a former case decided that the Tramways company did not have an exclusive right to the use of King street.

The application was presented to the Circuit Court by Mr. Dunne immediately upon the opening of court in the afternoon. He read the lengthy petition in which he sets out in detail the facts concerning the plaintiff corporation, and its organization, etc., and then goes on to refer to the case previously submitted to the Supreme Court. He alleges that the submission of fact to the court was without authority in that "your orator never appeared in said alleged submission nor did your orator sign or consent to or authorize any person in its behalf to consent to the said submission." It is further alleged that Paul Neumann and Holmes & Stanley submitted the agreed statement without the knewledge or consent of plaintiff, and that he (Pain) knew nothing of the matter until after the Supreme Court had rendered its decision. Consequently the action of that court is said to be of no effect. The petitioner also alleges that defendant under said decision claims the right to lay street railway tracks on King street, in derogation of the prior rights of the plaintiff, and is now laying track upon King street, obstructing the street and impairing the beneficial enjoyment by the plaintiff of its aforesaid franchise. A temporary injunction is asked restraining the defendants from further interfering with the rights of plaintiff.

Mr. Dunne in presenting the matter to the court called the attention of the court to the statute relative to the submission of an agreed case to the Supreme Court, and contended in such civil cases the higher court had only appellate jurisdiction, and not original jurisdiction. "It appears," said the attorney in conclusion, "that this proceeding never originated in a Circuit Court, and it could not have been the subject of civil action in Supreme Court. Consequently the whole proceeding is null and void and of no effect."

Judge Humphreys held that jurisdiction could not be conferred by consent, nor was assumption of jurisdiction sufficient. "If the Supreme Court assumes to act in a matter in which it has no jurisdiction," the court said, "the entire proceeding is null and void, and is respected by no one. But taking out the question of jurisdiction; this court has held in the case of J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works, vs. The Hawaiian Tramways Co. that the Tramways company did not have an exclusive franchise to operate cars on King street, and while the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. was not a party to the said suit, the plaintiff in this action was a party, and appeared in court and submitted to the jurisdiction of this court. Therefore the application for an injunction will be denied."

IN FEDERAL COURT.

The next proceeding of the Tramways Company was an appeal to the United States court, and as soon as court adjourned in the afternoon the matter was presented to Judge Estee in chambers. The jurisdiction of the Federal Court is obtained by an attack upon the constitutionality of the charter under which the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company is operating.

In the petition filed with Clerk Maling yesterday the Hawaiian Tramways Company alleges that on August 29, 1884, William R. Austin and his associates were given the right to operate a street railway upon the streets of Honolulu; that in September, 1886, the said charter was amended and reenacted, and that thereafter and prior to November 14, 1890, the charter was transferred to the plaintiffs in this action, and that said plaintiff is a foreign corporation doing business under the laws of Great Britain. The petition then sets out in paragraph 4, the granting to the Hawaiian Tramways Company, on November 14, 1890, of the right to maintain electric traction, and in paragraph 5, the amendment to the charter passed August 14, 1895. In paragraph 6 the plaintiff sets out that the street railway has been operated under that charter, and that it is a valuable asset in the hands of plaintiff.

Paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the complaint allege that on July 7, 1898, a charter was granted to the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company, and a corporation has been organized to take over the charter, and that the act of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii constitutes the alleged charter of the defendant.

The further grounds for action of the Hawaiian Tramways Company is set out in the concluding paragraphs of the petition, as follows:

10. Your orator further alleges and shows that the said charter of said defendant and respondent, and every part and portion and section thereof, are wholly unconstitutional, null and void; in this, that said charter and each and every part and portion and section thereof is in conflict with the constitution of the United States of America, and in this, that said charter and each and every part and portion and section thereof, is in conflict with the laws of the said United States, and, in particular, with that certain act of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress of said United States, approved April 30, 1900, and entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," and published under the direction of the Secretary of State of said United States, as chapter 339 in and of the thirty-first volume of the statutes at large of the United States of America, commencing at page 141.

11. Your orator further shows that, notwithstanding that said charter of said defendant and respondent was and is unconstitutional and null and void as herein above alleged, and notwithstanding that said defendant and respondent is entirely without any rights, privileges or franchise in the premises, or flowing from or authorized by said alleged charter, or otherwise, or at all, nevertheless said defendant and respondent claims the right under and pursuant to said void charter to lay street railway tracks in King street, at Palama, in said Honolulu, notwithstanding that such claimed right can only be exercised by it in derogation of the prior valid rights of your orator under its franchise, and the laying of such street railway tracks will interfere with and impair the beneficial enjoyment of the prior valid franchise of your orator, and will work irreparable injury thereto; and in this behalf your orator shows that said King street is a public street in said city of Honolulu, through which your orator is authorized by law under a valid franchise, prior to any pretended or asserted claim of said defendant and respondent, to operate, and does operate, under its said franchise, its said street railways; that said defendant and respondent has unlawfully and forcibly entered in and upon said King street, adjacent to, alongside of, and parallel with the street railway tracks of your orator, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a street railway in and upon said King street, and said defendant and respondent has, for a distance of more than 1,700 feet thereon, dug up the surface, and torn up and removed the paving from said King street, and is now engaged in tearing up and in making excavations in said street for said purpose, and has so occupied and obstructed and does now so occupy and obstruct said street with horses, men, timbers, steel rails and other obstructions as to prevent and impair the beneficial enjoyment by your orator of its aforesaid franchise, to wit, the operation as aforesaid of its said street railway, to the great and irreparable injury of your orator's said franchise and property; and in this behalf, your orator further shows that, unless restrained and enjoined by this court, said acts and conduct of said defendant and respondent will continue, and will continue to work irreparable injury and damage to your orator; and that your orator is wholly without any plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law in the premises. Your orator further shows that the alleged acts and conduct of defendant and respondent herein above referred to are an unlawful intermeddling with, interference in and obstruction against the rights of your orator in said street, and in the maintenance and operation of its said street railway therein, and in the beneficial enjoyment of its said franchise therein; that, unless enjoined and restrained by this court, said acts and conduct will continue; and that, unless enjoined and restrained by this court, said acts and conduct so continuing, will work irreparable injury and damage to your orator, for which your orator has no adequate remedy at law.

12. Your orator further shows that the free and unobstructed use by it of said King street for the maintenance and operation of its said street railway, pursuant to its said franchise, is indispensable to the profitable management of its said business of maintaining and operating said street railway; that the injury and damage done, and being done, by said defendant and respondent, to its said franchise, property and business by the acts and conduct of said defendant and respondent herein above set forth, is irreparable, and largely exceeds the sum of $2,000; that the matter in dispute herein exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of $2,000, and arises under the constitution and laws of said United States; and that your orator is entitled to have the said alleged charter of said defendant and respondent declared unconstitutional, null and void by the judgment and decree of this court, and to have said defendant and respondent forever restrained and enjoined from any further action under said alleged charter.

Wherefore, your orator respectfully prays that said defendant may be perpetually restrained and enjoined from entering into or upon said King street, for the purpose of locating, constructing or operating a street railway therein, adjoining to, alongside of, or parallel with your orator's said street railway, and from digging up or subverting the soil, surface or paving of said King street, or doing any other acts in said King street tending to obstruct in any way the free and common use thereof, as the same has heretofore been enjoyed, or tending to intermeddle or interfere with or obstruct the rights of your orator in said street or in the maintenance and operation of its said street railway therein, or in the beneficial enjoyment of its said franchise therein; and, that in meantime, a temporory injunction may be allowed your orator, restraining the said defendant and respondent, its associates, counsellors, attorneys, solicitors, agents, contractors and servants, and all persons acting in aid or assistance of them, from obstructing said King street adjoining to said plaintiff's street railway in any way, and from digging in said street, and from locating, constructing, or operating any street railway therein; and for costs herein, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem just and proper.

THE HAWAIIAN TRAMWAYS CO., LTD., a Corporation.
By WILLIAM H. PAIN,
Manager.

WILL BE HEARD MONDAY.

The application for an immediate temporary injunction was heard before Judge Estee in chambers. He refused to grant the relief prayed for at that time, but instead, issued an order setting the hearing for next Monday. The defendant is ordered "To appear before said court on November 11th at the opening of said court to show cause if any it has, why a preliminary and temporary injunction should not issue herein against it, pursuant to the prayer of said petition."

J. J. Dunne, Holmes & Stanley and J. T. De Bolt are plaintiff's attorneys in the United States Court.

TRACKLAYING WILL CONTINUE.

The operations of Contractor McKee in laying the King street track will not be hindered by the suit in the United States court. The contractor is bound to finish the job within a specified time and put on a large force of men yesterday. Last night work was begun on the crossings connecting the Liliha street extension to the King street track. This part of the contract has been hindered by the delay in getting the surveys. It crosses the Tramways Company's track on King street.

Manager Ballentyne said last night that no notice of an injunction suit had been served upon him, and the work of laying the track would be continued by the contractor.

RAPID WORK ON ELECTRIC LINE

When the hour for the stoppage of work was reached last evening the advance guard of the men working on the construction of the Kalihi line of the Rapid Transit company had reached the first bridge at the rice fields, beyond the Reform school. The progress made upon the line was such that the contractor was enabled to employ a full force, about 125 men. These were stretched over 1,500 feet of the track work, engaged in every branch of it. The grading for the first filling of rock was quite a distance ahead of the roller owing to the fact that the work is progressing so fast.

Beginning this morning the street, to the Reform school, will be cleared of all debris resulting from the making of the excavation. This earth will be carted down to the filling which is to be done where the line crosses the low places between the rice fields. As soon as this is done over a stretch of 2,000 feet the roller will be sent back and the rock which has been filled in between the tracks will be levelled down to the street grade. The final treatment of macadamizing the road between the rails will not be done at this time.

At the present rate track is being laid to the extent of 400 feet each day. It is the intention of Contractor McKee to put on a sufficient force to make the track laying at least 500 feet a day. In the meantime the Rapid Transit company will begin the placing of its poles so that the stringing of wires may progress with the completion of the track. The connection of the new line with the one now in use at the corner of Liliha street and King will be made during this week.

THEY WILL ESCAPE THE INCOME TAX

Federal office holders in the Hawaiian Islands will not have to pay income tax unless they have some other source of income than the salaries received from the United States government. This decision was announced by Collector Pratt yesterday and relieves the minds of a good many officials drawing pay from the national government, who were not altogether certain "where they were at."

It will be remembered that the late United States Marshal Ray some months prior to his death requested an opinion from the Attorney General as regards the relation of the income tax to the salaries of Federal office holders. No opinion was given because at that time the matter was pending in the Supreme Court.

Collector Pratt was then asked for an opinion and he requested a ruling from Robertson & Wilder, the attorneys for the tax office, upon that question.

Their opinion was submitted several months ago, and was as follows:

J. W. Pratt, Tax Assessor:

Referring to the protest of United States Marshal Daniel A. Ray against assessment on his salary under the income tax law, we have to say that in our opinion the salaries of federal officers are not subject to the tax.

ROBERTSON & WILDER.

It is with this ruling as a basis that Assessor Pratt holds that the salaries of all officers of the United States are not liable for the income tax.

Returns had already been made by nearly every official of the government, and the majority of them were prepared to pay it. This exemption would include not only the court officials, but also the employes in other branches of the United States service in the Hawaiian Territory.

Waste of Shipping.

A return of vessels of all countries lost or broken up during the first half of the present year has now been issued by Lloyd's Registry. As usual, the British empire shows the largest loss of steam tonnage, viz: 42,295 gross tons; but as the total steam tonnage owned in the empire is 12,149,090 tons gross, the percentage is only 0.35; while out of 8,192,938 gross steam tonnage owned by the remaining civilized countries of the world, 46,321 gross tons, or 0.55 per cent were lost. In taking the United Kingdom alone a still greater showing is made, since out of a total of 11,513,759 tons, but 29,448 tons, or 0.26 per cent had to be removed from the register. Out of 70 steamships lost in the half year, collisions were responsible for 10, while another 10 have been reported as missing, and 35 as wrecked. Apparently the loss is greatest among the smaller steamers, while the average size of steamers of the world, taken as a whole, is about 1,450 tons, the average of those removed from the Register is 1,260. This is, of course, to be expected, as for several reasons, new ships average a greater distance than their predecessors; and, in facing the perils of the seas, have the advantage of youth, combined "with all the latest improvements" in materials and machinery. The loss of sailing ships was much greater during the half year than that of steamers, amounting to 136 vessels out of a total of 10,815; but the gross tonnage was less, being 77,776 tons gross. Speaking roughly, the percentage of loss in sailing ships is some two and a half times what it is in the case of steamers.—Engineering.

The Oceanic Steamship Company's Alameda and the Pacific Mail Company's City of Para arrived from Honolulu yesterday. The latter vessel has been carrying Porto Ricans from Port Los Angeles to the sugar plantations and has come home for an overhauling. She brought up two steerage passengers and no cargo.—Call, Oct. 31.

TEST EIGHT HOUR LAW

Campbell on Trial in Federal Court.

The United States law limiting laborers upon government contracts to eight hours work per day is being given its first test in the Territory of Hawaii. The case of W. M. Campbell, charged with the violation of the aforesaid law in the construction of a building upon the naval reservation was called up in the United States court yesterday afternoon. Campbell together with his subcontractor, Ohta, was indicted by the Federal grand jury for the present term and the trial of the former is being held separately at his request.

The following jury was impanelled and sworn after some difficulty was experienced in getting a satisfactory panel, some of the jurors stating that they were prejudiced against the interference with any man's right to labor as long as he desired: D. E. Whitman, W. E. Skinner, Stanley Stephenson, R. E. Lockwood, W. J. Hickey, W. C. Hollinshead, K. B. Porter, John Ross, T. W. Hobron, John D. Holt, F. G. Smith, A. D. Scroggy.

A. L. Merry, who is clerk to Commandant Merry, was the first witness for the prosecution and testified only to the contract made with Campbell for the construction of the building. The contract was introduced in evidence as Exhibit A. John McCellul was the last witness of the afternoon and court adjourned as soon as he had finished. He testified that he had seen Japanese working upon the job for nine hours each day but upon cross-examination wasn't near so positive as at first. When asked by defendant's counsel if he had stayed around watching the laborer's work for nine hours, he indignantly resented the intimation that he had nothing to occupy himself with but that. When asked if he was able to tell which of the Japanese had been working more than eight hours he said that he didn't carry around a roll of films and a kodak in his pocket all the time, and all Japanese looked the same to him.

The trial will be continued at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

ONE VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The jury in the case of Rodrigues and Miraldo returned a verdict of guilty yesterday shortly after noon after having been out all night. Yesterday morning the jury asked to be called into court and requested further instructions. Foreman Notley stated that an agreement was impossible unless the court gave them additional instructions. Finally upon request the indictment was read for the second time, and a copy of the court's instructions given to the jury. The new instruction given was relative to the admissibility of evidence in regard to the marriage of the defendants, and the jury again retired. Shortly after noon the jury announced that an agreement had been reached and upon being called into court the verdict of "guilty" was read. The court announced that sentence would be imposed upon both defendants this morning at ten o'clock.

It is reported that the one juryman was hanging out against the other eleven all night on the problem of the marriage of the male defendant. The jurymen appeared to have withstood their night with Marshal Hendry very well, and were looking bright and cheerful when brought into court yesterday morning.

MADE A CITIZEN THEN A BAILIFF.

Harry R. Smythe was made a citizen yesterday morning and within half an hour was also an office holder of the United States and drawing pay from the United States Treasury. He forswore allegiance to King Edward of England, just before the jury was instructed in the "slave" case, and as the marshal, his deputy and the other bailiffs were all otherwise occupied, the court appointed him temporarily to take charge of the jury about to be sent out. His citizenship papers cost him four dollars, and his services as bailiff were paid for at the rate of two dollars per day.

Maui Notes.

WAILUKU, Nov. 1.—The Japanese of Maui were to have a celebration of the Mikado's anniversary Sunday, but only on a small scale, the gatherings generally being upon the plantations.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogg entertained Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lyon.

The Ladies' Guild of the Anglican Church will hold a bazaar on Saturday, November 16th, at the settlement building, for the benefit of the church.

A meeting has been held looking to the organization of a lodge of Odd Fellows here, by S. R. Maples, of camp V.

The news of the appointment of V. A. Vetlesen as postmaster has been received, and gives general satisfaction.

Mr. Charles D. Lufkin, manager of the National Bank of Wailuku, came over on Wednesday's Claudine to arrange preliminaries for opening the bank. The Flint, with fixtures for the bank on board, is now due, and as soon as they can be landed and put in place the bank will open for the transaction of business. It is hoped and believed that by the 15th instant the bank will be ready to open its doors.—News.

Yesterday morning Mr. Lufkin received from Washington the treasurer's receipt for the bonds which are required to be deposited on issuing treasury notes. It will take about forty days for the plates from which the notes are printed to be engraved, so that the notes will probably reach here on or before the first of January.

Among the fixtures to arrive on the Flint is an 8,000-pound safe, which contains a chrome steel coin chest, rendering it practically burglar-proof.—News.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On and after December 2nd, 1901, at the Office of Charles Williams, Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii, may be applied for, under conditions of the Land Act of 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases, and more particularly set forth under Part VII of said Land Act.

The following lots in Paaulio Tract, Hamakua, Hawaii:

No. of Lot	No. of Map	Area	Appraised Value
1	11	54 Acres	$1,350.00
2	11	70 "	1,750.00
22	11	54.40 "	1,088.00
27	11	47.90 "	718.50

For plan and further particulars apply at the office of Charles Williams, Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii, or at the Public Land Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, October 31st, 1901.
2330 Nov. 5, 8, 12.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, November 30, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction the lease of a portion of the Ahupuaa of Lualualei, situate in the District of Waianae, Island of Oahu.

Term: 5 years.

Upset rental: $9,000.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

The Government reserves the right to take up any portion or portions of said land for bona fide settlement and other public purposes.

For plan and further particulars apply to the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, October 29th, 1901.
2329—Nov. 1, 8, 15.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the land described in the schedule hereto, will be opened for application under the provisions of the Land Act of 1895, for Homestead Leases, on or after November 29th, 1901.

SCHEDULE.

7 Lots in Hauula Tract, Koolauloa, Oahu, having an area of from 2 to 6 acres each.

These lots are within a distance of one-fourth of a mile from the Hauula sea beach and about 7 miles from Kahuku O. R. & L. Co. Depot, and are situated on the windward side of this island.

All applications for said lots shall be made in person by the applicant, at the Office of the Sub-Agent, Judiciary Building, Honolulu, where plans of the land and any further information may be obtained. The Office will be opened to receive applications at 9 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, November 30th, 1901.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Land Office, October 29th, 1901.
2329—Nov. 1, 8, 15.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Charles Molteno and Hattie K. Molteno, his wife, of Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, trustee of said Honolulu, dated January 25th, 1896, recorded in liber 163, page 194, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit., non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1901, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver Jr.

Dated Honolulu, October 30, 1901.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE,
Trustee-Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. About 1 572-1000 acres in Manana, Ewa, Oahu, 1 206-1000 being covered by Royal Patent 233, L. C. A. 7446, to Kamamaka, and 366-1000 by Royal Patent 175, L. C. A. 7439, apana 2, conveyed to said Charles Molteno by deeds of Keone, dated November 24, 1890, recorded in liber 133, folio 255, and of Makanui, October 3, 1891, in liber 133, folio 492.

2. The undivided half interest of said Hattie K. Molteno in the following premises, as heir at law of one-half of the property of H. N. Kahulu, deceased:

3. One-half of R. P. (grant) No. 1591, to Hoolawaihonua, 76 acres in Koai, North Kona, Hawaii.

4. One-half of R. P. (grant) No. 1856, to Kawaihoa, 32 acres in said Koai.

5. One-half of R. P. 5558, L. C. A. 5810, to Kaopukauila, 5 73-100 acres in Holualoa, North Kona.

6. One-half of lot of 1 10-100 acres in Puapuoanui, L. C. A. 5588, to Kawaihoa; also,

7. One-half of a certain lot in Paki, conveyed by M. Kuanaoa to Kawaihoa and Kamalo.

2329—Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, John D. Paris, administrator of the estate of Lukia Kualmoku, deceased, late of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims against the said estate, duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him, either at his place of residence at Kealakekua, South Kona, Island and Territory aforesaid, or at the office of Andrews, Peters & Andrade, attorneys for said administrator, Stangenwald building, Honolulu, Oahu.

That if such claims be not presented within six (6) months from the first publication of this notice, or within six (6) months from the day they fall due, they shall be forever barred.

Dated at Honolulu, October 25, 1901.

J. D. PARIS,
Administrator of the Estate of Lukia Kualmoku, Deceased.
Oct. 25; Nov. 1, 8, 11, 22.

The Chilean steamship Loa is in San Francisco, and her captain is charged with having arms on board for Salvador.

M'KINLEY'S MURDERER EXECUTED AT AUBURN

AUBURN (N. Y.), Oct. 29.—Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was electrocuted at 7:12 o'clock this morning.

The prisoner was given three shocks before he was finally pronounced dead.

The prisoner made a brief speech in the chair. He said he was not sorry for what he had done, but expressed regret that he had not seen his father.

Czolgosz rested exceedingly well for a man in the shadow of death. He went to sleep at 10 o'clock last night, and it was 4:45 o'clock before he finally waked up and left his cot. His sleep was almost unbroken throughout the night and was restful and refreshing. He did not break his silence when he awoke, nor did he show any indication of failing courage. Superintendent Collins and Warden Mead also arose at 4:45 o'clock, and their first inquiry was as to the prisoner. They breakfasted early and at once set about to perfect the final details of the execution.

The prison was exceedingly quiet during the earlier hours, and a few newspaper men who watched in front of the building were long without company. A couple of guards and policemen watched the streets surrounding the prison, but there was nothing in the line of duty for them to do.

Lights began showing in the main prison at 5 o'clock and within an hour the entire household was astir for the new day. The night had been clear but cold, and the morning was bright but chilly.

Czolgosz lay down again shortly after 5 o'clock, but did not sleep again. Shortly after 6 o'clock the clothing in which he was to be executed was sent into his cell and he got up and dressed himself. A few minutes after he had finished dressing a substantial breakfast was sent to his cell.

Czolgosz was dressed in a very simple manner for the execution, a pair of black trousers, a gray shirt and a pair of gray socks completing the outfit. He wore no undergarments and no shoes. The left leg of the trousers was slit at the bottom to permit the free adjustment of the electrode, and the shirt was open at the neck, so that the doctors could take the heart action. He wore no collar.

The preliminaries were exactly like those of every other execution. The witnesses gathered in the office of the Warden on the second floor of the prison at 6:45 o'clock. At a few minutes before 7 the witnesses were told to quickly follow the Warden and State Superintendent of Prisons, and after walking through the long corridor took their places silently beside the death chair in the execution room.

The iron door leading to the condemned cells was closed, but behind it the Warden's assistants were preparing Czolgosz for death. The Warden waited until the witnesses were seated, and then made the usual formal declaration that those present in the room were merely there as witnesses to a legal execution of a murderer, and that under no circumstances and no matter what the provocation no one was to leave his seat or make any disturbance.

Electrician Davis then put upon the arms of the chair a bank of twenty-two incandescent electric lamps, and, attaching the electrical wires, passed the current through them so that the lights glowed out brightly. An assistant in the meantime put the two electrodes, which were lined with sponges, into pails of salt water, so as to get them wet enough to prevent the current from burning the victim's flesh.

The chamber in which the murderer of President McKinley was executed was not the same in which the first electrocution took place here. It is a comparatively new building, strikingly elaborate in comparison with the very old prison structures about it. It is built of gray stone and is situated about halfway down the prison yard on the left hand, or south side. Entrance to it is possible either from the prison yard or from the main corridor, and the execution-room proper may be entered without passing the condemned cells.

From the time of his entry into the prison, Czolgosz was confined in the cell nearest the death chamber, so that when he entered the execution-room this morning he had only to step a few feet through the stone arch, and as the great iron door swung behind him, he was beside the electric chair.

The execution-room has seats for the witnesses and is lighted with several windows placed high in the walls. In one corner of the wall is the closet in which the keyboard is situated, and in which Electrician Davis stood when he switched the current on.

The jury that witnessed the execution of Czolgosz and returned the formal findings in this case was composed as follows: Foreman, John P. Jaeckel, Auburn; Ashley W. Cole, Albany; H. H. Bender, Albany; Charles R. Skinner, Albany; George Weston, Norwich, N. Y.; D. L. Ingalls, Westfield; H. O. Ely, Binghamton; Charles J. Wallace, Syracuse; Charles R. Huntley, Buffalo; Dr. W. A. Howe, Phelps, N. Y.; Dr. G. R. Trowbridge, Buffalo, and John A. Sleicher, New York.

The physicians were: Dr. Charles A. McDonald of New York and Dr. Gerin of Auburn.

Other witnesses were: H. Bonesteel, Troy; W. D. Wolff, Rochester; C. F. Rattigan, Auburn; George R. Peck, Auburn; W. N. Thayer, former warden of Dannemora Prison, who assisted Warden Mead, and three newspaper correspondents.

CZOLGOSZ' STAY IN THE PRISON.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Czolgosz was a carefully secluded prisoner in Auburn penitentiary and his confinement and execution were devoid of sensationalism. State Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins was determined that the prisoner, despite the enormity of his crime, should gain no undue notoriety, and issued orders for his complete seclusion. These orders were carefully carried out, and from the time the prisoner entered the prison until he was brought to the death chair today, he was practically out of public view.

During his imprisonment the post brought more than 1,500 letters, papers and packages to the prisoner, but none of these was ever delivered to him. They came from the army of letter writing cranks and were of every character, from harmless to vicious. The prison officials felt that the delivery of such a quantity of mail would not only seriously disturb him, but would have given him false ideas as to his importance and prominence. The other convicts in the death house were not permitted to talk to him, and the guards who kept the death vigil watched in unbroken silence.

The rule of silence as to the prisoner was broken that he might have opportunity to prepare himself spiritually for his death. The rule was also broken in a final effort to secrue a confession from the condemned man. The prison officials felt that it was their duty to again seek to ascertain if others plotted with him or abetted him in the murderous plan that he carried out at Buffalo.

Early in October Superintendent Collins had a lengthy interview with him.

Night was chosen for the inquiry, and at 9 o'clock the superintendent called on Czolgosz. The prisoner was transferred to another part of the prison, where there was no one to overhear the conversation. For the first few minutes Czolgosz sat in silence and the superintendent began to despair of getting any information. Finally, just as he was about to leave, Czolgosz answered one of his inquiries. From that time on he talked freely, but his utterances contained no enlightenment as to the cause for his crime or a possible conspiracy. The most important statement he made was one in which he absolutely denied that he had a handkerchief tied about his hand, or that the pistol was concealed in any other place than his coat pocket. The superintendent said:

"Now, Czolgosz, I want you to talk to me. I'm the only one that can do you any good, and if you tell me anything I may help you to get out of here."

"I don't want to get out of here. They'd kill me outside," was the reply.

"Who'd kill you?"

"Why, the people."

"You mean the men who told you to kill the President?" asked Collins.

"No; nobody told me to kill the President; I mean the people."

"Who gave you the money to get to Buffalo?"

"No one. A man in Chicago wanted to see me, and I went there from Cleveland."

"Who was the man?" pursued the superintendent.

"I don't remember his name."

"Do you remember where he lived?"

"No; I don't know the names of the streets there."

"How did you get to Buffalo from Chicago? Dis this man pay your fare?"

"No, sir. I had some money I earned at painting and carpenter work."

"Didn't this man in Chicago and some others tell you to kill the President?" asked Collins.

"No, they didn't. I thought it out myself."

"Did you first follow the President to San Francisco to kill him?"

"That's a lie," responded the prisoner, "I did not. I did not make up my mind till I'd been there a few days."

Superintendent Collins at intervals repeated the question as to who sent him to kill the President, but to each query he would respond: "Nobody, I did it myself."

"You know Emma Goldman says you are an idiot and no good, and that you begged a quarter of her?"

"I don't care what she says. She did not tell me to do this."

"What did you kill the President for?"

"He would not give me any work."

"Did you ever ask him for work?"

"Yes, at Canton once, and he turned me down."

"Did you ever ask anybody else for work?"

"Yes, lots."

"Why didn't you shoot the people who refused you?"

"They weren't like Mr. McKinley. He could have fixed me."

"Who helped you tie up your hand in the handkerchief?"

"Nobody. I never had a handkerchief on my hand. Anybody that says so lies. I had the pistol in my coat pocket, and when I got near the President I pulled it out and fired."

"Why, they found the handkerchief you had it wrapped in," said the superintendent.

"That ain't so, sir," he earnestly answered. "I didn't have no handkerchief. I just had the pistol in my pocket." Among the hundreds of letters received for Czolgosz at the prison was one mentioning a girl named Amy of Chicago.

Collins, thinking to surprise him, said: "Your girl named Amy of Chicago is coming to see you."

The prisoner said, with stolid indifference, and without the least tremor or surprise, "I don't know any such girl. I don't want to see her."

"Do you know where you are now?"

"Yes; in prison."

"Do you know where the prison is?"

"No."

"You know that you are going to die?" asked Collins.

"Yes, I suppose so. I expect it," and he answered the question in the same categorical way that he had answered all the rest.

Collins closed the interview by saying: "If you want to tell me anything the guards will notify me."

Czolgosz made no reply and was taken back to his cell.

Czolgosz held his last two interviews last night, the first with Superintendent Collins and the second with his brother and brother-in-law. Both of the interviews were brief, and the interviewers did most of the talking until the question of religion was mentioned, when Czolgosz awoke from his seeming lethargy and violently denounced the church and the clergy, and made his relatives promise that there should be no service for him, living or dead.

Prior to the late evening interviews, Czolgosz reluctantly received Fathers Fudzinski and Hickey. It was late in the afternoon and he consented after he had once refused to meet them. When they reached the prison Superintendent Collins conveyed the request for an interview to the prisoner. Czolgosz sent back word that he did not care to see them, but the priests asked to see him despite his refusal. Superintendent Collins consented and personally escorted them to the cell. The priests remained with Czolgosz for three-quarters of an hour and earnestly pleaded with the prisoner to repent and pray for divine forgiveness. He rejected all their advances, however, and they regretfully withdrew.



LEON CZOLGOSZ.

RELATIVES RELINQUISH BODY.

AUBURN, N. Y., October 28.—The body of Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, will not be removed from Auburn. Superintendent of State Prisons Cornelius V. Collins and Warden J. Warren Meade, after hours of controversy with Czolgosz' brother, succeeded in obtaining from him the following relinquishment of the family claim to the remains when the executioner shall have finished his work:

"AUBURN, N. Y., October 28, 1901.—J. Warren Meade, agent and warden Auburn Prison: I hereby authorize you, as warden of Auburn prison, to dispose of the body of my brother, Leon Czolgosz, burying it in the cemetery attached to the prison, as provided by the law of the state of New York.

"This request is made upon the express understanding that no part of the remains will be given to any person or society, but that the entire body will be buried in accordance with the law, in the cemetery attached to the prison.

"WALDECK CZOLGOSZ.

A. Graham."

"Witnesses—John A. Sleycher, George

The resolution of Superintendent Collins to prevent sensations in the transportation or burial of Czolgosz took new zest from two offers that were submitted today by men of questionable enterprises. A keeper of a museum in one of the larger Eastern cities telegraphed him an offer of $5,000 spot cash for either the body or the garments of the murderer, and the owner of a kinetoscope wired Warden Meade that he would pay $2,000 for permission to take a moving picture of Czolgosz entering the death chamber. The superintendent also had his suspicions aroused as to the motives of some of the relatives of Czolgosz in seeking the body, in view of their poverty and the trouble and danger possible in connection with its removal and disposal.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Prison Physician Gerin visited the cell at 6 o'clock. They found the prisoner suffering from extreme nervousness, that manifested itself in dilated eyes and free perspiration. When they finished the examination the prisoner turned sullenly from them and retired into the corner of his cell, refusing to talk. They gave him no treatment, and were of the opinion that while he was very nervous he did not show signs of absolute collapse.

Czolgosz had just concluded a lengthy interview with Fathers Fudzinski and Zicky. There had been considerable traffic in the corridor leading to the death chamber, and the prison officials were inclined to ascribe the disturbance of the prisoner to those circumstances.

Aside from the break at nightfall, Czolgosz spent his last day of life much as he did all the others since he passed into the hands of the law. The approach of death seemed to awaken no greater consciousness of his position. He again turned his back upon the priests who came to urge him to confess and recant, and was undemonstrative in the presence of those of his kin who came to say a last farewell to him. When alone with his guards he remained silent, and passed the time either lying on his bunk or in slowly pacing up and down the cell.

He talked, when addressed, to those admitted to his cell, but with his old deliberation and coolness. If he knew strong emotion at any time he was successful in keeping it from those who watched over him. The prison guards combatted the suggestion that his stolidity was a daze of fear and that the hour of execution would find him helplessly broken down. The prisoner suffered no loss of appetite and during the day ate the usual allowance of food given to prisoners. Throughout his entire confinement he has had a good appetite, and his physical condition has been excellent. He weighs about 155 pounds, which was thought to represent a slight gain since his arrest.

BODY DESTROYED BY ACIDS.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—In an unmarked grave in the prison cemetery, near the place of his execution, lies the dust of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley. The body of the miserable creature, who died gloating over his crime, and whose last words were an appeal to anarchy, is already completely destroyed. A preparation of quicklime and other deadly acids was poured into the coffin before the body of the murderer was placed in the prison grave that consigns all but his memory to oblivion. Warden Meade and other prison officials, said that by this means the body would be completely disintegrated in less than twenty-four hours.

Rear Admiral S. A. Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will be detached and given command of the European squadron next March, and Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor will succeed him.

CANAVARRO IS FETED AT LISBON

Senhor Canavarro, Portuguese Consul here, who is now at home on leave of absence, will leave Lisbon for this city next month, and expects to arrive here during January. Senhor Canavarro, who left here in ill health is now in excellent physical condition, and will come back to his labors equipped for another long stay and much hard work.

The reception of Consul Canavarro by his government has been most flattering. Upon his arrival he was given a most cordial reception by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and had a long consultation, during the course of which he made a report upon the condition of matters here. The consul told of the success which has attended the immigration of Portuguese and was complimented at length and with cordiality upon his administration of affairs.

When his leave of absence expired he was at once given such additional time as he desired for the completion of his visit and has been much feted and generally received at his old home. In every way his government has tried to show its appreciation of his work here, and although he was willing to take another assignment to duty, such insistence upon his return was made that he consented to come back here instead of taking another post, which would have been a material promotion in his service.

Consul Canavarro will come to Honolulu with the fullest confidence of his government and will in all probability make this his future home. It is believed by friends here that he will be decorated for distinguished services.

A MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY.

Work to Be Done in Connection With British and Germans.

The coast and geodetic survey has established a magnetic observatory at Sitka, Alaska, and is constructing another at Honolulu, Hawaii, to co-operate with the British and German governments in investigating problems of the magnetic forces and needle variations throughout the world. This is in connection with one German and two British expeditions for the south pole on plans long ago formulated. The co-operation of this and other governments was asked by Germany, and the movement is now well under way. So far as the preliminary work is concerned it contemplates magnetic observations at fixed observatories throughout the world simultaneously with the actual scientific researches in the south polar regions. Both the American observatories will be ready to assume their part of the co-operation at the time designated in February next. The work of the expeditions is likely to occupy two or three years, and its value is largely dependent on the observations similarly and simultaneously made in different parts of the world. It is expected to determine the question whether all magnetic disturbances and phenomena are subject to a common and world-wide cause, instead of being of a local character.—Washington Star.

A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist, of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

W. O. SMITH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Among those who arrived on the Alameda was W. O. Smith, former Attorney General of Hawaii, who goes to New York on business. It was published in Honolulu that he was going to oppose the income-tax act of the late Hawaiian legislature at Washington, but to a reporter he said:

"When I am through with my business in New York I may go to Washington, incidentally. I am not going away for my health or for politics."

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 9
GAELIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 19
HONKONG MARU	NOV. 28	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 26
CHINA	NOV. 30	PERU	DEC. 3
DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 16
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Gives His Opinion of the Labor Unions.

W. M. Campbell, the contractor for the improvements on the naval reservation, against whom charges were made in connection with the eight-hour law, thinks he sees a conspiracy against him, and his many friends who have known him since his coming are loath to believe that there could be any other interpretation of the action of the workmen. Mr. Campbell since coming here has done much for the beautifying of the city, as under his supervision more than seventy-five of the prettiest of the new residences have been erected. These dot the entire newer portion of Honolulu, while there are several more still going up on College Hills and in the older portion of the city.

Mr. Campbell was asked yesterday for an explanation of the proceedings against him, and answered: "The proceedings are simply persecution instigated as they are by contractors who have been underbid by me, and who oppose me owing to the fact that I employ Oriental labor. When I came to Honolulu I found much work going on and most of the best available white men employed. I had to take men who perhaps could not get anything to do where they came from, and on Mondays they would not be present on the job as they were perhaps drunk from the money they had received Saturday. I began to employ Japanese and found them reliable laborers. The cost was not less than the same work should come to done by others, but the men never were absent from their posts of duty and always could be relied upon for service. The work upon which they were employed went on because of their steadiness and sobriety.

"The navy people came to me to build a watchman's cottage on the government reservation, and my figures, plans and specifications were approved at Washington. The contractors, whose bids in some cases were more than double my bids, sent walking delegates to investigate the conditions of the bids through an attorney, but were ordered off the naval premises.

"The contractors found that the men were working nine hours. They at once put on several so-called carpenters to act as spies on the workmen, peeking around the corners of buildings and lumber piles. This was the the ground upon which they secured the indictment of myself with the sub-contractor. I was entirely ignorant that they were breaking any law. I had no personal knowledge of the time the men worked at all, and I was only anxious to carry out the work in accordance with the contract. I believe that the action against me is only instigated by labor unions, as it is a well known fact that I am opposed to such organizations as I believe they help to develop anarchistic ideas, and where I employ a man to work for me, I do so on his own merits.

FROM HONOLULU.

Another Report on Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

If your poor back still aches,
If you toss all night racked in pain,
If you cannot bend over or straighten up,
Depend upon it, it's your kidneys.
And kidney disorder rarely leaves of it's own accord.
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine.
They cure kidney complaints.
This is how they fulfilled it with a Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by he Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TROUBLE FOR NEW AMEER.

NEW YORK, October 25.—A cable to the Sun from Calcutta says: Markets here are affected by a rumor that Ayub Khan, son of a former ameer, Shere Ali, and a claimant to the Afghan throne, has escaped from British surveillance. It is stated that the new Ameer, Habib Ullah, has refused British military aid, but has asked for 200 guns.

Ayub, who is one of the younger sons of former Ameer Shere Ali, is the man who led some of the Afghan tribes toward Kandahar and compelled the British to march against him about twenty years ago. This was after his brother Yakub had been captured by the British and sent into captivity. The late Ameer, Abdurrahman, undertook to cope with Ayub, and a decisive battle in September, 1881, resulted in the complete rout of Ayub's men. Ayub fled, but later was captured and has been kept in captivity ever since.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, November 5.

Am. schr. H. C. Wright, Nielsen, from Eureka.

Am. bgt. Tanner, Newhal, from Port Blakeley.

Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau ports; 5:35 a. m.

Wednesday, November 6.

Schr. Kawailani, for Koolau ports; 12 m.

Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kalihiwai; 12 m.

Am. bkt. Amelia, Willer, for the Sound.

Thursday, November 7.

Am. schr. R. W. Bartlett, Olesen, 18 days from San Francisco.

Str. Hawaii, Bennett, from Molokai ports.

Am. schr. Maggie C. Russ, Kahlenberg, 25 days from Mendocino.

Schr. Waialua, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, November 5.

Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukuihaele; 5 p. m.

Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleele and Nihau; 5 p. m.

Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 12 m.

Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kalihiwai; 5 p. m.

Str. Hawaii, Beindt, for Molokai ports; 5 p. m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports; 8 a. m.

Schr. Concord, for Paauilo.

Schr. Kawailani, for Kauai ports.

Schr. Lady, for Kauai ports.

Wednesday, November 6.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

Am. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, from San Francisco.

Am. schr. W. H. Marston, Curtis, from San Francisco.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, from San Francisco.

Am. bk. Mohican, Kelly, from Ladysmith.

S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from San Francisco.

Thursday, November 7.

Str. Hawaii, Bennett, for Maui and Molokai ports; 5 p. m.

Str. James Makee, Pullet, for Kilauea; 5 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Eleele, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha.

RELEASE IN SIGHT.

Miss Stone May Come Home for Thanksgiving.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Americans are preparing a reception for Miss Stone upon her release, says a Sofia correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser. The Russian Minister, M. Bakhmeteff, expects a letter soon from Miss Stone and the brigands through the envoy sent last Friday. It is believed that Miss Stone will be able to be present at Philippolis on November 8th at the dedication of the new American church there. After that she will doubtless go to the United States to see her relatives. It is hoped that Miss Stone will be able to reach America by Thanksgiving day, in case she is released by the brigands.

Mutiny in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31—A mutinous demonstration was made in front of the admiralty offices Tuesday by 600 officers and non-commissioned Bashi-Bazouks, which caused dismay among the occupants of the Yildiz Palace. The pay of those who took part in the demonstration is several months in arrears, and only a promise of prompt settlement prevented the carrying out of threats of further action. All troops, with the exception of the marines, are paid with fair regularity because they furnish the guard at the weekly Selamlik, and discontent might arise and cause serious consequences.

The Ophir in a Gale.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Royal Yacht Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, has arrived, and the escort of warships encountered the full force of the gale blowing today over the channel and were obliged to abandon their intention to put into Portland Roads, which was a great disappointment to the crowds lining the coast. The flotilla proceeded up the channel. The British squadron escorting the Ophir was first sighted at 1 o'clock this morning six miles off the Lizard.

Troops for South Africa.

ALDERSHOT, Oct. 31.—It is understood that as a result of the conclusion arrived at by the cabinet Monday, every available infantryman here will be sent to the front between now and Christmas. The troopers are ordered to start for South Africa about the middle of November, leaving only one regiment, the Thirty-first Lancers. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who is a second lieutenant in the Seventh Hussars, goes with his regiment to South Africa.

Prince Chun Returns.

NEW YORK Oct. 31.—Prince Chun has arrived at Hongkong, says a dispatch from that city to the London Times and the New York Times. He visited the Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, and received a royal salute, but no guard of honor was provided, with the exception of a few police. The Chinese merchants gave a banquet in honor of the prince.

King Edward's Condition.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Lancet today says it has official authority to announce that the recent rumors regarding the health of King Edward are entirely without truth or foundation. The Lancet further says the King is in good health and has undergone no operation whatever.

Evans for Asiatic Squadron.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, after having completed his present duty in Samoa, will be ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Station and be assigned as one of the squadron commanders of the fleet there.—Army and Navy Journal.

Fail to Place Japanese Loan.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 25.—The attempt to dispose abroad of bonds of 50,000,000 yen has failed. This, it is expected, will seriously affect the position of the Cabinet.

SHE LOVED TOO WELL

Woman Shielded a Man Who Beat Her.

(From Thursday's daily.)

In an effort to save the man she loved, and who had cruelly beaten her, from punishment for his crime, Katie Aukai was sent to prison to answer to the charge of perjury. Wm. McCarthy, the strapping six-footer whom she tried to shield, was given a thirty days' jail sentence. The story is one of extreme pathos, and though neither of the actors in the little drama seemed to be much affected by the event, the court spectators were.

McCarthy was charged with assault and battery and found guilty by Judge Wilcox, from which decision he appealed. The case was retried before the following jurymen in Circuit Court yesterday: George W. Harrison, Isiah Bray, David Notley, George Dudoit, John Hansmann, Jonah K. Nakila, Joseph Richards, George K. Kaia, Herman Levy, George W. Mason, Jacob Lando, James M. Sims.

The prosecuting witness, Katie Aukai, is a frail delicate little woman, and has the appearance of a South Sea Islander. In the District Court she had testified that the defendant had brutally beaten and bruised her, but when she was called before the Circuit Court yesterday, she told an altogether different story. She denied that McCarthy had beaten her and when the records of the lower court were introduced to show her testimony there, she said she had been mistaken, and that at that trial she had referred to a man other than McCarthy. Her testimony yesterday was wholly at variance with the first story, and showed plainly that she was attempting to shield the culprit. The evidence of Judge Wilcox and of witnesses to the assault altogether belied the evidence of the prosecuting witness and at the conclusion of her testimony, the court ordered the jury excused and ordered the witness taken into custody, until a complaint charging her with perjury could be filed. Everyone appeared sorry for the woman that attempted to shield the man she loved even to the extent of committing perjury, but from her responses there appeared to be little doubt of her guilt and she was led off to jail in charge of the bailiff.

The jury in the case against McCarthy were out but a few minutes when they returned with a verdict of guilty.

The court immediately passed sentence of a month in jail, asking first if McCarthy had any reason to present why sentence should not be passed.

The prisoner mumbled some excuse, and the court then stated that no leniency could be shown a man of such physique who had attacked a frail little woman as he had done. "She plainly showed," said the court, "that she was attached to you, and sought to save you by committing perjury herself, and making herself liable to a long imprisonment. It is not shown that you conspired with her to commit subornation of perjury, and it is to be hoped you did not. I do not believe that a fine would be sufficient and it is the sentence of the court that you be confined in Oahu prison for the term of thirty days."

ANOTHER TRAMWAYS MAN.

Kane who pleaded guilty to the theft of $1.75 from the Tramways Company was sent to jail for ten days, the court admonishing him that the extenuating circumstances shown in connection with the two boys sentenced Tuesday were not apparent, in his case, as he was a man of mature years.

COURT CENSURES POLICE.

In the case of Ah Pak a plea of guilty to the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon was entered. The court imposed a sentence of $100 and costs after first hearing evidence as to the assault. The abused party was a policeman who said he was trying to separate the combatants in a Hawaiian-Chinese riot. Ah Pak said that he was also trying to separate the parties. The court in passing sentence stated: "A man who undertakes to make peace with an axe generally fails. It is the duty of this court to protect officers in the discharge of their functions. I have no doubt that the police do abuse and have abused the power invested in them by law, and act without discretion, using brute force where kindly coercion would serve the same purpose. This is not the case here however, and the court will impose a fine of $100."

INCOME TAX AGAIN.

An entirely new question is raised in the suit of Frank Halstead vs. J. W. Pratt, tax assessor, on an agreed statement of facts submitted to the Supreme Court yesterday. Plaintiff claims that on June 1, 1901, he received from the Hawaiian Trust Company, administrator of the estate of Robert Halstead, deceased, the sum of $20,691.17, as his share of the estate, and that on May 23, 1901, the administrator of the estate had paid to the collector of internal revenue under the provisions of Section 29 of Chapter 448, Revised Statutes of the United States, a tax of $0.75 on each $100 of said share, amounting to $155.19.

That on the 22d day of July, 1901, the plaintiff made a return of the income received by him to the assessor, and under the heading of exemptions placed the amount of $20,000, as "bequests and inheritances otherwise taxed as such."

It is further alleged that plaintiff received a notice from the assessor disallowing the deduction claimed.

The points in controversy are given as follows:

"Plaintiff claims that under the provisions of Section 4, of Act 29 of the Session of 1901, said distributive share in the estate of Robert Halstead received by plaintiff, is exempt from taxation as part of the income received by him during the period aforesaid, on the ground that it is an inheritance otherwise taxed as such, within the meaning of the law.

"Defendant claims that such distributive share received by plaintiff is subject to taxation under the terms of Act 29, Session Laws of 1901.

"An adjudication is requested upon the following question:

"Is the said distributive share received by plaintiff from the estate of Robert Halstead, deceased, subject to taxation under the terms of Act 29, Session Laws of 1901?"

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HONOLULU BREWERY SUED.

A series of suits involving the plant of the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company were instituted in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon.

The Western Iron Works of San Francisco makes Victor Hoffman, the contractor who erected the building, and the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company both defendants to a claim for lien upon the building for $12,429. In the suit it is alleged that claimant carried out its part of the contract, in furnishing and erecting such steel and cast iron work as the plans required, for which it was to receive the sum of $19,425. Of this amount Victor Hoffman has paid $6,996, leaving still due the sum of $12,429, after deducting all just credits and offsets.

Niehaus Brothers Company, of West Berkeley, Cal., also sues the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company, as owner, and Victor Hoffman as original contractor, for the sum of $1,400. Plaintiff claims to have furnished building materials such as doors and frames, window sash, glass partition, wainscoting, mouldings and other mill work materials, the agreed contract price being $2,400, of which $1,000 has been paid by defendant, Victor Hoffman.

Finally, Victor Hoffman claims of the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company a mechanic's lien of $13,208.11, which is supposed to include the two claims made above.

The claimant alleges that he "commenced to furnish said labor and material on the 1st day of January, 1900, the performance of which said labor, and the furnishing of said material ceased on the 7th day of August, 1901.

"That the said Victor Hoffman claims a lien and priviliges upon and against all of said premises and the improvements thereon (bottling house excepted), to the amount of $13,208.11."

THE PROBLEM OF PAIN.

There is no person who has grown to mature years and experience who has not suffered aches and pains, which raised the question: "Why is pain permitted?" Generation after generation has asked that same question, sometimes in doubt, often in rebellion. But all speculation on the problem is valueless. The fact that faces us is that pain is here, ever present, ever powerful. The great question is not why pain is permitted, but how can pain be stopped. And it is at this point the savage steps in with his solution in the form of Kickapoo Indian Oil. No mater where the pain is located, or what the character of the pain, Indian Oil drives it away with a promptness and power possessed by no other remedy.

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Fireman Becomes Insane.

The steamer Mikahala had an exciting experience during her last trip to the Garden Island. She left this port on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and at about 3 on the following morning, Ah You, a Chinese fireman, became suddenly insane from the heat of the furnace and ran up on deck. One of the engineers, James Wilkinson, followed him and found him in one of the alleyways. He started to lead the Chinese to his quarters, but the fellow broke loose and attempted to jump overboard. Some of the sailors came to Wilkinson's assistance, and Ah You was finally quieted. He could not work during the rest of the trip, but gave no more trouble.

Arizona has held a great convention and will fight for statehood at the coming session of Congress.

Hall Caine has been elected to represent Ramseytown in the Manx Parliament.

Venezuelan insurgents are reported to have completely routed the government forces at Maturin, taking the city.

CHIVALRY IS STILL IN BLOOM

(From Thursday's daily.)

The principal case before Judge Wilcox yesterday was that of Koloma and Kolilkoi, charged with assault and battery on R. W. Blake. According to the evidence Blake, while taking a walk a week or so ago in the Auwaiolimu district, came across the defendant Kolilkoi, who was beating a woman. He chivalrously took the lady's part, and caused her assailant to desist from his attack. Kolilkoi then favored Blake with his attention, and pushed him down a steep embankment at the bottom of which was a stream.

Koloma ran down the side of the cliff and held Blake's head under water.

Defendants said that they were drunk when the trouble occurred.

Judge Wilcox, in sentencing defendants to two months at hard labor each, remarked that he was going to make an earnest effort to check the assault and battery wave which has been inundating his court for some time past.

Attorney Kaulia noted an appeal.

The assault and battery cases against Luk Lee Chin, Sen Chong and Tong Chow were nolle pros'd. A day or so ago Ah On went to a place at Palama to make official remonstrance to certain offending pakes. His reception was anything but cordial, in fact, the three defendants are said to have "trun him out." Bright and early yesterday morning the officer received three contritely worded notes of apology, and his feelings being mollified the case was dropped.

It cost Kamakaaukai just $5 and costs for cutting loose sundry expressive, if inelegant, chunks of verbiage.

DREDGE HARBOR.

The Department of Public Works has at last decided to have the harbor thoroughly dredged, despite the shortage of funds, as it has been found that a dredging is absolutely needed. Although the details have not as yet been decided upon, the work will probably be begun at the channel end of the harbor and proceed from there all through down to the Ewa end. At many places of the harbor no dredging has been done for years, and it has lately become apparent that if no dredging was done the shipping might be seriously hampered. Every large steamer which comes up to the Pacific Mail wharf, or the Oceanic wharf, never fails to stir up quantities of mud from the bottom, and the last boat which came up to the Pacific Mail wharf, the America Maru, was unable to "get next" on account of the mud and had to rig up a temporary gangway. At the Ewa end of the harbor the Nuuanu stream deposits silt, as every hard rain storm causes the river to swell up. At the other end the channel gets blocked up every time a strong Kona occurs.

The dredging will probably begin in about two or three weeks, and as it is a big piece of work, it will probably last for some time. Along the waterfront much interest is shown as to what the dredgers will bring to the light from the murky bottom of the harbor. The place right opposite the Pacific Mail wharf is known to be a veritable coal mine, as many of the steamers which lay up to this place have their coal shoveled into their coal ports by narrow chutes, and in this operation a large amount unavoidably falls into the harbor. The custom house men also contend that the bottom is paved with empty gin bottles. The truth of this statement there will now be a chance to verify. Along several of the other wharves are also submarine coal beds, and many natives turn a pretty penny by diving for specimens. Yesterday, for instance, about six native boys were engaged in this business at the Inter-Island Company's slip. Four of them were diving down to the bottom of the slip, returning to the surface with big chunks of coal. The two others, who were standing on the wharf, had a bag with a rope attached to it which they lowered, and into which the boys in the water put their finds. They got a pile of coal in short order.

Death of Gideon West.

Gideon West, whose critical illness was reported yesterday, died last evening about 8:30 o'clock. His funeral will take place upon a date to be announced later. Mr. West's long and successful business career in Honolulu has already been referred to in these columns. He was the first Mason in these Islands to attain the thirty-third degree. Mr. West was also an Odd Fellow.

He is Insane.

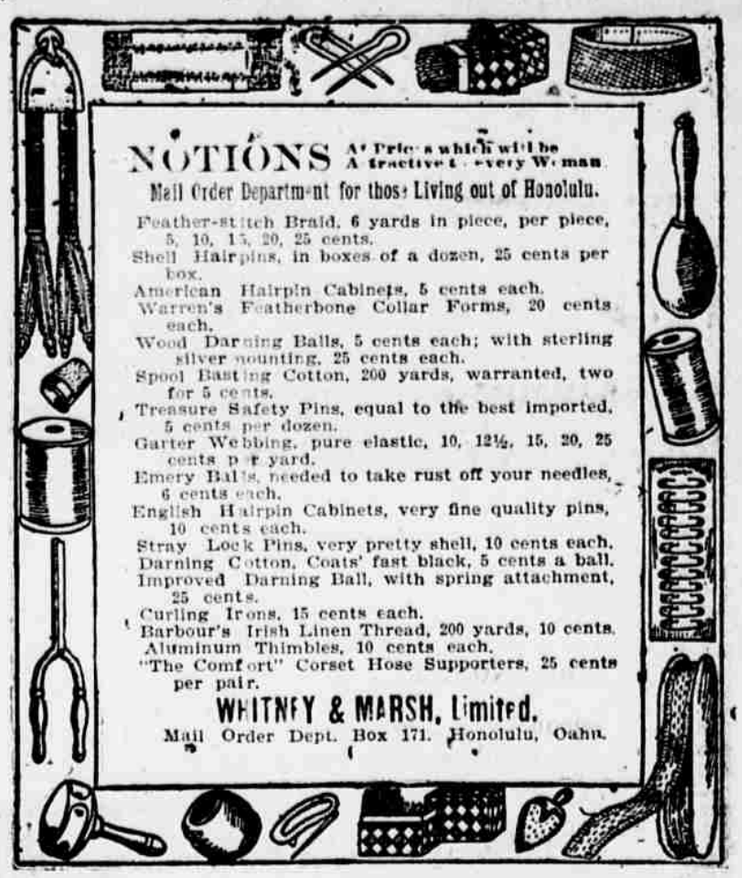
Andrea Freitas was committed to the insane asylum yesterday by Judge Wilcox. He is subject to crazy spells and has been in the asylum once before. For a long time he did not show signs of his old trouble but a week or so ago while working on the Paia plantation on Maui he met with an accident which left him crazier than ever. During the cave-in of a tunnel Freitas sustained injuries to his head and other parts of his body and has since been violently insane.

A maniac ran amuck at Iron River, Mich., killing his wife, father and sister, burning his home and then killing himself.

Perry S. Heath is said to have purchased the Salt Lake Tribune for the purpose of making a fight for the Senate to succeed Rawlins.

An Oregon woman has been arrested for securing money from men whom she promised to marry. She had received several thousand dollars.

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English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.
Stray Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.
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